

SECTION 18 – BRIDGE SEISMIC RETROFIT AND STRENGTHENING INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a Seismic Retrofit project is to modify a bridge to survive a seismic event that could otherwise cause it to fail catastrophically. A Bridge Strengthening project is designed to increase the "Permit Load" of a given structure, usually steel. This is the maximum vehicular load the structure is allowed to carry without potential damage. Bridge Strengthening and Retrofits use three types of materials: reinforced concrete, structural steel and composites. These additions could be as simple as bearing seat extensions, cable restrainers, column wraps and shear keys, to the more complex work of adding piles to existing abutment or bent foundations. It is possible to have retrofit/strengthening work occurring concurrently on the same steel structure.

Memo to Designers 20-4 "SEISMIC RETROFIT GUIDELINES FOR BRIDGES IN CALIFORNIA" provides requirements and guidelines for bridge seismic retrofitting policies and procedures used by Caltrans. Bridge Design Aids Section 14-5 "EXAMPLE SEISMIC RETROFIT DETAILS" was created to support those guidelines with basic details. However, these examples are intended for illustration purposes only and significant modification may be required for them to be applied to a specific structure.

The detailer will need to create current as-built base drawings that reflect all modifications to the structure, to truthfully illustrate the existing bridge as it is today.

- There are two ways to do this:
- 1. Access the BIRIS System to retrieve "as-built" plans you can use to draw dimensionally correct base details for your bridge. For bridges with steel superstructures, look for "Shop Plans". These are highly detailed fabrication drawings that dimension and locate every piece of steel used.
- 2. You can use existing Microstation .dgn drawings of your project bridge, if available, from the Falcon Document Management System. These may need to be adjusted to suit your current circumstance; levels, line fonts, weights and colors. Verify the drawing accuracy. If the Microstation source .dgns are not AS-BUILT records, you will need to update them based on Biris System As-builts. If updates are necessary, you will still see significant time saving over starting from scratch. Check existing details for compliance with current practices and standards.



Strengthening and Retrofit details will be applied to most of the existing plan types, Abutments, Bents, Typical Sections, Girder Layouts and related Sections/Elevations. Refer to these sections of BRIDGE DESIGN DETAILS as required. Drawing scale plays an important role in modification detailing. The detailer must determine what scale gives the best results. Look at the smallest item to be shown, usually fasteners, to determine what depth of detail is required. It may not be necessary to show fully detailed bolts/nuts when a hole or a drill-point symbol can suffice. In some cases, the Engineer may want to show the "Grip" dimension of bolts shown in section. See BDD 18 Figure 18-11.4. Dimensioning may control scale, so be aware of minimum dimensions to be shown.

The detail examples that follow show retrofit strategies that have been used previously. However, these details are not meant to limit the creativity of the designer or detailer. Each bridge retrofit is potentially unique, as the examples of past retrofits will demonstrate.



HISTORY

The 1971 San Fernando earthquake was one of the most important in the development of modern seismic design and retrofitting practices for bridges. This Magnitude 6.7 earthquake of February 9,1971 at 6:07 am caused 53 deaths and an estimated damage of nearly \$1 billion in 1971 dollars.

The Loma Prieta earthquake of October 17, 1989 at 5:04 pm, pacific daylight time, occurred near three large modern cities-San Jose, San Francisco and Oakland. This Magnitude 7.1 earthquake was felt from Los Angeles north to the Oregon State line, and east to western Nevada. It was the largest to occur in the San Francisco Bay area since the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906.

The Northridge earthquake of January 17, 1994, occurred at 4:31 am and resulted in about 65 deaths and over 5,000 injuries. This magnitude 6.7 earthquake strongly affected the northern parts of Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley and surrounding areas in southern California. It was the most costly single natural disaster in the history of the United States. Damage estimates are in the range of \$20 billion. This earthquake caused serious damage and failures to critical transportation systems, widespread disruption of utilities and other lifelines.

Future earthquakes in California are inevitable. They represent a clear and continuing danger to our population and economy. Every Californian is affected by the occurrence of a major earthquake, whether expressed as direct damage, indirect loss of utilities, increased taxation, or reduced economic activity. Recent scientific research tells us that there is a high probability of a major earthquake in both Southern and Northern California.

The earthquakes above and others, caused the development of, and continue to drive the most ambitious public safety program ever devised.

Caltrans and The Office of Earthquake Engineering are dedicated to protecting the traveling public by providing new bridge design and retrofit practices that are 'state-of-the-art'. The following details and examples will give the Structural Design Technician the guidance to produce clear and concise retrofit contract plans.



GUIDELINES FOR SEISMIC RETROFITS

18.1.0 GENERAL PLAN See "GENERAL PLAN" Section 3 of Bridge Design Details.

The "GENERAL PLAN" is the sheet where all retrofit locations and types are shown. There is a 'Legend' with symbols defining the various types. It may be difficult to show any significant level of detail on the 'PLAN VIEW' as most retrofit work is done inside the cells of the superstructure, which requires the use of dashed linework. The 'ELEVATION' view is the choice for most of the work pertaining to the columns or footings. The 'TYPICAL SECTION' should be taken in an advantageous location to aid in showing the most information possible, but this may cause the 'TYPICAL SECTION' to be less typical and more specific. If this is the case, use a section-cut identifier to locate the section and label accordingly.

There are many configurations and combinations of retrofit methods. Depending on scale, these could be shown as simple graphic representations, or symbols that refer back to a 'LEGEND' for a verbal description. Generally a retrofit project doesn't change the 'foot-print' of a bridge unless there are foundation modifications. However, there is the ultimate retrofit, a total bridge replacement based on seismic criteria. Engineers have done detailed analysis and have deemed the existing structure is too costly to bring up to current seismic standards by retrofit. The project may become a 'replace' or new structure, using stage construction practices. For 'GENERAL PLAN' examples see, BDD Figure 18-3.1 and 3.2.

There may be additional work on the bridge deck. This work could include adding manholes for permanent access to the interior of the structure, joint seal work, barrier rail up-grades, overlays, etc. This would create a need for lane shifts or closures. The District will provide traffic handling plans. Check with your designer for the location of Temporary Railing, (TYPE K), for more information on the use of Temporary Railing, (TYPE K), see BDD 17.1.0 and Figure 17-13 and 17-15.



18.1.1 DEPENDENT DIMENSION AND USE OF THE PLUS/MINUS SYMBOL

The following is excerpted from MEMOS TO DESIGNERS 9-1:

"Whenever work entails modifications of an existing structure or is tied to an existing structure for layout, it is important to account for possible dimensional discrepancies between the actual existing structure and the asbuilt plans for that structure.

To accomplish this, all dimensions of the new work that are dependent on the dimensions of the existing structure (dimensions which tie to any feature of the existing structure) shall be indicated as approximate by the addition of a \pm (plus/minus symbol) following that dependent dimension. The dependent dimensions shown on the plans must be sufficient to enable quantity calculations for both PS&E and bidding purposes and must reflect the accuracy to which the dimensions of the existing structure are known. However, the Contractor must be made responsible for field measuring the existing structure before commencing work. The Microstation cell "verify" from the most current release of the "stcel.cel" (US Customary Units) library shall be used for this purpose and shall be placed on and only on sheets of plans where the work to be performed is dependant on his determining the controlling field dimensions."

NOTE:

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL CONTROLLING FIELD DIMENSIONS BEFORE ORDERING OR FABRICATING ANY MATERIAL.

Suggested placement of the above cell is at the lower right hand corner or bottom edge near the title block of the subject plan sheet. The plus/minus symbol is available on your keyboard as an alternate keystroke in Microstation. See BDD Figure 18-3.1, 3.2 and others for the use of plus/minus dimensions.

18.2.0 DECK CONTOURS. See Section 4 of Bridge Design Details

Deck Contours are not required on retrofit projects. Confirm with your designer.



18.3.0 FOUNDATION PLAN See "FOUNDATION PLAN" Section 5 of Bridge Design Details.

Structures Preliminary Investigations Branch (PI) will usually provide the base Foundation Plan sheet. Seismic Retrofits do pose some logistical problems. Standard procedure would have a request for a Foundation Plan base map made early in the project schedule so any Bridge surveys that need to be done are finished in a timely manor. For a retrofit project, it is possible that the need for a Foundation Plan would not become apparent until the designer has completed some of the analysis. It's unlikely that adequate time would be available to provide a 'project specific' foundation plan. There are ways to get around this. PI usually keeps copies of previously used plans on file. It will probably be a base map that covers a very large area, but you could extract what you need and build your own foundation plan. You may also be able to find an existing contract plan set of your structure that has a .dgn plan sheet you could copy and modify to suit the current project. Whichever way you proceed; verify the accuracy of the layout. The designer should visit the site during the design process. If so, see if photographs have been taken. Photographs are a good way to verify the current site conditions. Should the inclusion of a true 'FOUNDATION PLAN' become impractical, a 'LIMITS OF EXACVATION AND BACK FILL FOR PAYMENT' detail (or details) specific to the footing being detailed may be adequate for showing the grade/elevation data and allowing the calculation of 'QUANTITIES'. See BDD Figure 18-8.2

Accuracy standards for locating an existing footing for retrofit may not need to be as stringent because you're modifying a footing that already exists. However, be as accurate as possible when locating existing physical features such as roadways and curbs, buildings, above and below ground utilities and fence lines that may interfere with your design. Discuss this with your designer early. See BDD Figure 18-4.2

Once you have a satisfactory "FOUNDATION PLAN", locate retrofitted foundations as indicated but do not dimension size, as this will be shown elsewhere. On projects with super-structure work **only**, a "FOUNDATION PLAN" may not be required. Confirm with your designer.



18.4.0 ABUTMENTS See "ABUTMENTS/WINGWALLS" Section 6 of Bridge Design Details.

The types of retrofits used on cast in place reinforced concrete bridges with diaphragm type abutments are:

- Shear Keys
- Abutment Tie-downs

The types of retrofits used on cast-in-place reinforced concrete bridges with seat type abutments are:

- Seat Extenders
- Shear Keys
- Abutment tie-downs

Structures with above mentioned abutments and either pre-cast or cast-in-place 'I'-girders could have:

• Diaphragm Modifications

The types of retrofits used on structures with steel superstructure and concrete abutments are:

- Shear Keys
- Seat Extenders
- Bearing Conversions with Pedestals
- Abutment Tie-downs

Note the example "ABUTMENT SEAT EXTENDER RETROFIT" BDA 14-5.5 shown here as BDD Figure 18-1.4.

In addition to regular abutment plans and sections, CONCRETE REMOVAL DETAILS may be required. On the existing structure these show limits of removal of unwanted substructure concrete, above and below grade. These details require dimensions for quantity take-off. There may be existing reinforcement exposed. This reinforcement should be labeled: "Existing exposed reinforcement to remain undamaged." There may also be details showing the connection of the existing structure to the new retrofit components. These are DOWEL PLACEMENT DETAILS. These include views with callouts to indicate the number of dowels required and dowel pattern spacing to be used. These details should be dimensioned appropriately for quantity take-off.

For examples showing some of the above-mentioned retrofit techniques, see BDD Figures 18-5.1 thru 18-5.6.



18.4.1 APPROACH SLABS

Some Seismic Retrofits will require an EQ (10) retrofit approach slab on an existing abutment. In some cases, a paving notch must be added or the existing modified. In the XS sheets, or standard drawings, there are specialized retrofit details showing this modification. Unless the Engineer has a different design, reference the approach slab. Draw the paving notch extension as part of your abutment details and dimension the linear limits on the ABUTMENT LAYOUT for QUANTITIES, but do not specify dimensions or reinforcement. See XS sheets "SECTION 3-BRIDGE STRUCTURE APPROACHES" for 'STRUCTURE APPROACH TYPE EQ (10)" XS3-150e

18.5.0 BENTS See "BENTS" Section 7 of Bridge Design Details.

Bent caps usually involve cable or rod type restrainers, used on cast-in-place concrete, pre-cast concrete girders or steel girders with an independently poured concrete diaphragm. Views necessary to show coring will be required. There may be portions of concrete added to form bolsters or blocks. There may also be details showing how the existing structure and the new retrofit components are connected. These are DOWEL PLACEMENT DETAILS. Views with callouts adequate to indicate the number of dowels required and pattern spacing will be shown. These details should be dimensioned appropriately for quantity take-off. For examples, see BDD Figures 18-6.1 thru18-6.3.

For a structure with steel girders, there will be steel brackets attached to the bottom flange of the girder as a connection point for restrainer cables or rods. Complete details for fabrication of these brackets will be required with suitable welding symbols and dimensions for quantity take off. See BDD Figures 18-11.2 thru 18-11.13, also "GUIDELINES FOR SIESMIC RETROFITS AND STRENGTHENINGS" page 15.

A means of accessing the interior of a box girder structure must be provided when using these types of restrainers. Soffit openings are the preferred type. In some cases, a deck opening may be a better choice. There are typical details available for these situations, see BDD Figures18-2.2 (xs1-310). Note that due to the close proximity of a hinge to a related bent, some restrainer types may involve both, requiring suitable details. **See BDD**

18.5.3 HINGE DETAILS

18.5.1 COLUMNS

Retrofits applied to single columns only are usually a steel casing or a Composite (Fiberglass/Epoxy) wrap. See "STANDARD PLANS" xs7-010e and rxs7-810E for these.

Retrofits applied to multiple columns may use various types of retrofit techniques. BDD Figure 18-1.2 (BDA 14-5.4) shows an in-fill wall detail. There may also be details showing how the existing structure and the new retrofit components are connected. These are DOWEL PLACEMENT DETAILS. See **BDD 18.5.0 BENTS** above. For examples showing other configurations, see BDD Figures 18-7.4, 7.5 and 7.6.

Bridge Seismic Retrofit and Strengthening – Guidelines for Retrofit



Footings usually involve the addition of concrete to the perimeter and the addition of piles. These modifications could require plans and elevations of sufficient scale to indicate complex rebar placement. Show the footing "PLAN" and "PILE LAYOUT" with suitable dimensions for QUANTITIES. There may be coring of existing concrete for tie-downs and rod anchors.

CONCRETE REMOVAL DETAILS may be required. On the existing footing these show limits of removal of unwanted substructure concrete. These details require dimensions for quantity take-off. There may be existing reinforcement exposed. This reinforcement should be labeled: "Existing exposed reinforcement to remain undamaged." There may also be details showing how the existing structure and the new retrofit components are connected. These are DOWEL PLACEMENT DETAILS. These include views with callouts to indicate the number of dowels required and dowel pattern spacing to be used. These details should be dimensioned appropriately for quantity take-off. For example, see BDD Figures 18-8.1 to 18-8.4.

When your project has a footing retrofit or any work requiring substructure modifications, add the sheet "LIMITS OF PAYMENT FOR EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL" xs7-310e. See BDD Figure 18-2.3.

The configuration of the restrainer tie-downs, anchor rods and associated parts may be of specific design. As such, complete details of all hardware must be detailed for QUANTITIES and for fabrication. Again, adequate dimensions are essential. See BDD Figures 18-8.5 thru 8.10. Welding symbols come into play, as well. The SDT should develop a working understanding of the use of welding symbols as defined in the American Welding Society publication "STANDARD SYMBOLS FOR WELDING, BRAZING AND NONDESTRUCTIVE EXAMINATION" AWS A2.4: 2007. Microstation has tools for creating accurate welding symbols quickly. See BDD 18-11.2 and 11.3.

Note the new pile type added to the footings and provide the appropriate details as required.



18.5.3 HINGE DETAILS

Hinges, along with Bents, are one of the most intensive retrofit components of a bridge structure. The Hinge is one part that may have Retrofit hardware included in the original plans. Bridge Design Aids "EXAMPLE SEISMIC RETROFIT DETAILS" BDA 14-5.4 (BDD Figure18-1.3) shows the "PIPE SEAT EXTENDER & CABLE RESTRAINER DETAIL" example. This basic guideline for retrofit work is applied to an existing structure. Note the examples shown as BDD 18-2.5 and 2.6, "CABLE RESTRAINER UNIT-TYPE 2" combination cable restrainer and pipe seat extender is a two sheet set for use new construction. In either case, the GIRDER/HINGE LAYOUT would show the locations of the restrainer units. Remember, you may not need to show the portions of the structure that have no bearing on the retrofits. Use break indicators to remove un-needed distance between the Hinge centerline and the related Bent centerline. Use a dimension line with break to show correct distance between the two. Locate/dimension all access openings and cross-reference to the correct details. See BDD Figures18-9.1, 9.2 and 18-10.1 thru 10.6

In addition to regular Hinge plans and sections, CONCRETE REMOVAL DETAILS may be required. On the existing structure these show limits of removal of unwanted superstructure concrete. These details need to show dimensions for quantity take-off. There may be existing reinforcement exposed. This reinforcement should be labeled: "Existing exposed reinforcement to remain undamaged." There may also be details showing how the existing structure and the new retrofit components are connected.. These are DOWEL PLACEMENT DETAILS. These include views with callouts to indicate the number of dowels required and dowel pattern spacing to be used. These details should be dimensioned appropriately for quantity take-off.

18.6.0 TYPICAL SECTIONS See "TYPICAL SECTION" Section 8 of "Bridge Design Details"

In retrofit detailing of structures, a true TYPICAL SECTION sheet may not be recommended. It is more likely an identified 'SECTION/ELEVATION" taken in a specific location, maximized to show the most detail about the retrofit would be more informative. See BDD Figure 18-6.1 and 18-7.2.

18.7.0 GIRDER LAYOUTS See "GIRDER LAYOUT" Section 9 of "Bridge Design Details"

Retrofit locations are shown on this sheet. It may be possible to omit portions of the structure not relevant to the current installation. Identify retrofit types placed on centerlines and provide location dimensions as required. Show a North Arrow for each plan

Avoid too much depth of detail on small-scale plans. Use sheet references to guide the reader to the correct details. See BDD Figure 18-9.1 and 9.2.

Bridge Seismic Retrofit and Strengthening – Guidelines for Retrofits



18.8.0 RETROFIT HARDWARE FABRICATION

LAYOUT sheets may show location and application of the finished product, but these sheets are where all the brackets, mounting plates and rod anchors, etc. are detailed for quantities and assembly. All parts must be described clearly with dimensions for fabrication. If you have multiple bracket sizes or types they must all have discrete dimensions. Avoid showing detailed fasteners unless assembly, tool clearance issues or the scale of the detail supports their use. The use of a 'drill-point' symbol or hole labeled for the correct size fastener may be adequate. The "RECTANGULAR" and "POLAR" ARRAY tools in Microstation are ideal for placing drilling patterns based on using a symbol from a cell library. For more information on fastener usage, see "MANUAL OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION-LRFD" Vol. II, Connections Part 8. Note the Table 8-2 on page 8-11 shows the dimensions of high strength bolts and nuts. These dimensions allow accurate fasteners to be drawn. Table 8-4 on page 8-13 and Table 8-5 on page 8-14 have the clearance dimensions listed for the most common bolt/nut diameters.

Today most steel connections are bolted or welded. If your project requires the detailing of older steel structures for retrofit, rivets may need to be detailed in an as-built configuration. Note the illustration, Figure 18A on page 14 of "BDD GUIDELINES FOR RETROFITS" from the "MANUAL OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION" (AISC) circa 1980, provides all the necessary data to reproduce accurate rivets.

Along with the use of rivets, are the steel beams they hold together. Some older steel structures have beam and column shapes that are no longer manufactured. Modern guidebooks, such as "STRUCTURAL SHAPES" from Bethlehem Steel Corp and "STRUCTURAL STEEL SHAPES" by United States Steel Corp do not have the dimensions for the older members. The publication "IRON AND STEEL BEAMS 1873 TO 1952" from the "American Institute of Steel Construction" (AISC) is a historical reference handbook, that will provide the data needed when detailing older steel shapes. The TECHNICAL REFERENCE CENTER has a copy available for checkout. For other manuals and publications cited here, inquire in your Branch or group.

The source of the information to create dimensionally correct as-builts for steel structures are shop plans. Note the example BDD Figure 18-11.1. Shop plans dimension of every piece of steel needed to fabricate the bridge component shown. The "Bridge Inspection Records Information System" (BIRIS) should have what you need. Reading shop plans could be difficult. Dimensions may be unreadable, forcing the SDT to calculate them from other related dimensions.

Note the examples shown as BDD Figures 18-11.1 thru 18-11.13. These illustrate a broad range of retrofit hardware applications.



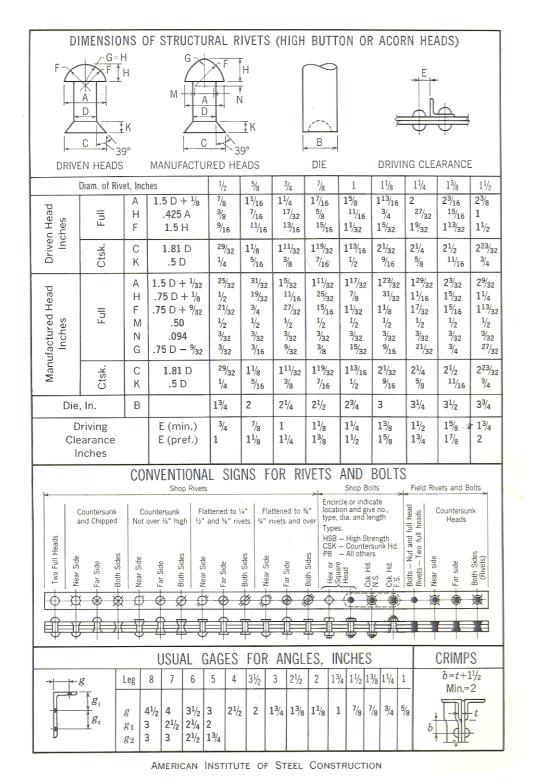


Figure 18A



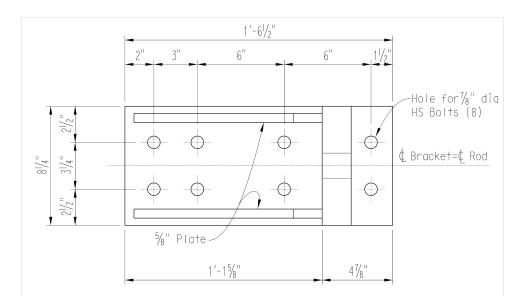


Figure 18B

A typical Plan View of a Rod Bracket.

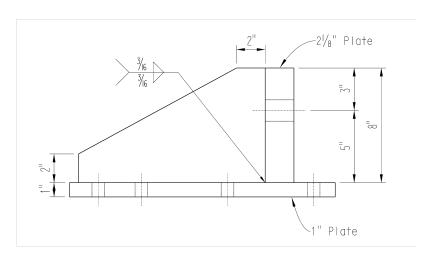


Figure 18C

A typical Elevation View of a Rod Bracket.

The above bracket could be applied to strengthenings and retrofits. They could have multiple rod configurations and have different rod diameters. Cable restrainer systems use the same basic bracket as well.







LIST OF EXAMPLES – SECTION 18

Basic Retrofit Examples From "BRIDGE DESIGN AIDS" (14-5.2 thru 14-5.5): Examples Figures 18-1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4

XS Sheets "INDEX TO XS SHEETS"

"SECTION 1-BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE xs1-310 DECK AND SOFFIT OPENINGS" "SECTION 7 – BRIDGE SIESMIC" (Complete):

Examples Figures 18-2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, and 2.9

General Plans:

Example Figures 18-3.1 and 3.2

Foundation Plans:

Examples Figures 18-4.1 and 4.2

Abutment Details:

Examples Figures 18-5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6

Bent/Pier Cap Details:

Examples Figures 18-6.1, 6.2 and 6.3

Column Details:

Examples Figures 18-7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 and 7.6

Footing Details:

Examples Figures 18-8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9 and 8.10

Girder Layouts:

Examples Figures 18-9.1 and 8-9.2

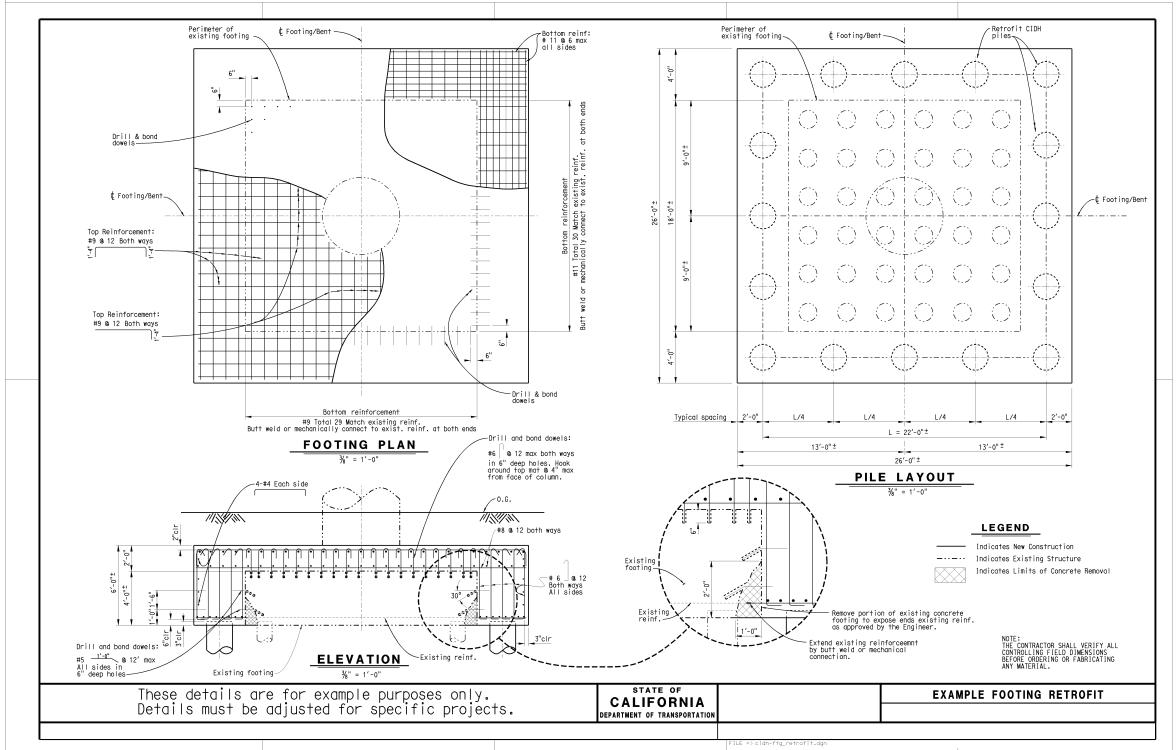
Hinge Details:

Examples Figures 18-10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5 and 10.6

Steel Details:

Examples Figures 18-11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.8, 11.9, 11.10, 11.11, 11.12 And 11.13

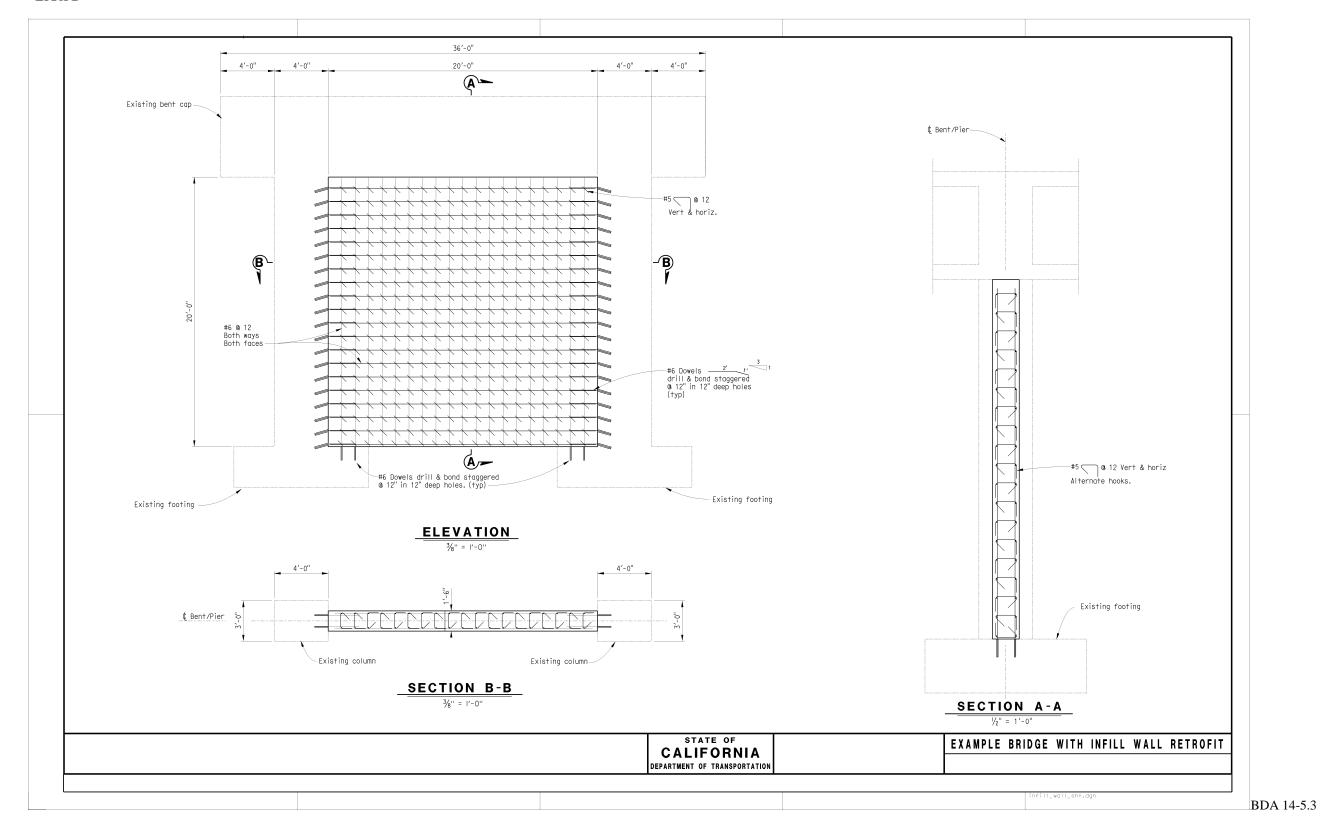




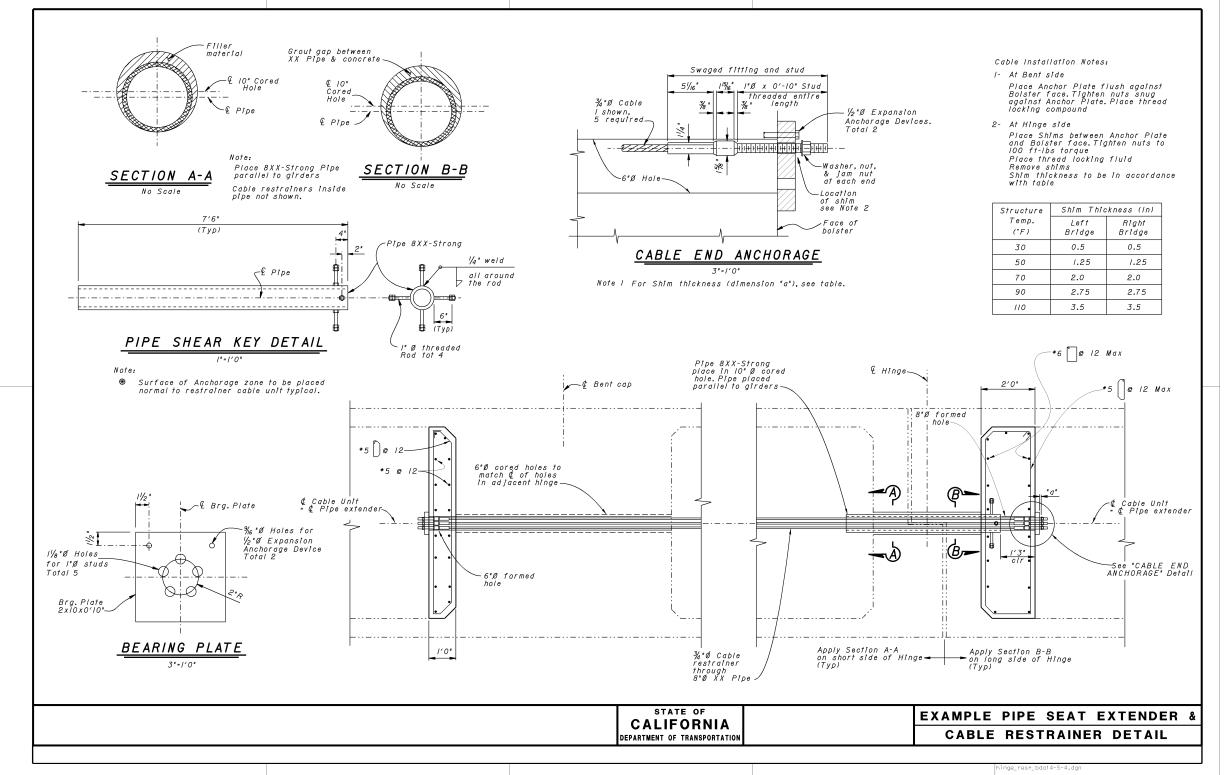
The following 4 sheets are extracted from BRIDGE DESIGN AIDS Section 14-5. They support MEMOS TO DESIGNERS Section 20-4 with basic guideline details

BDA 14-5.2



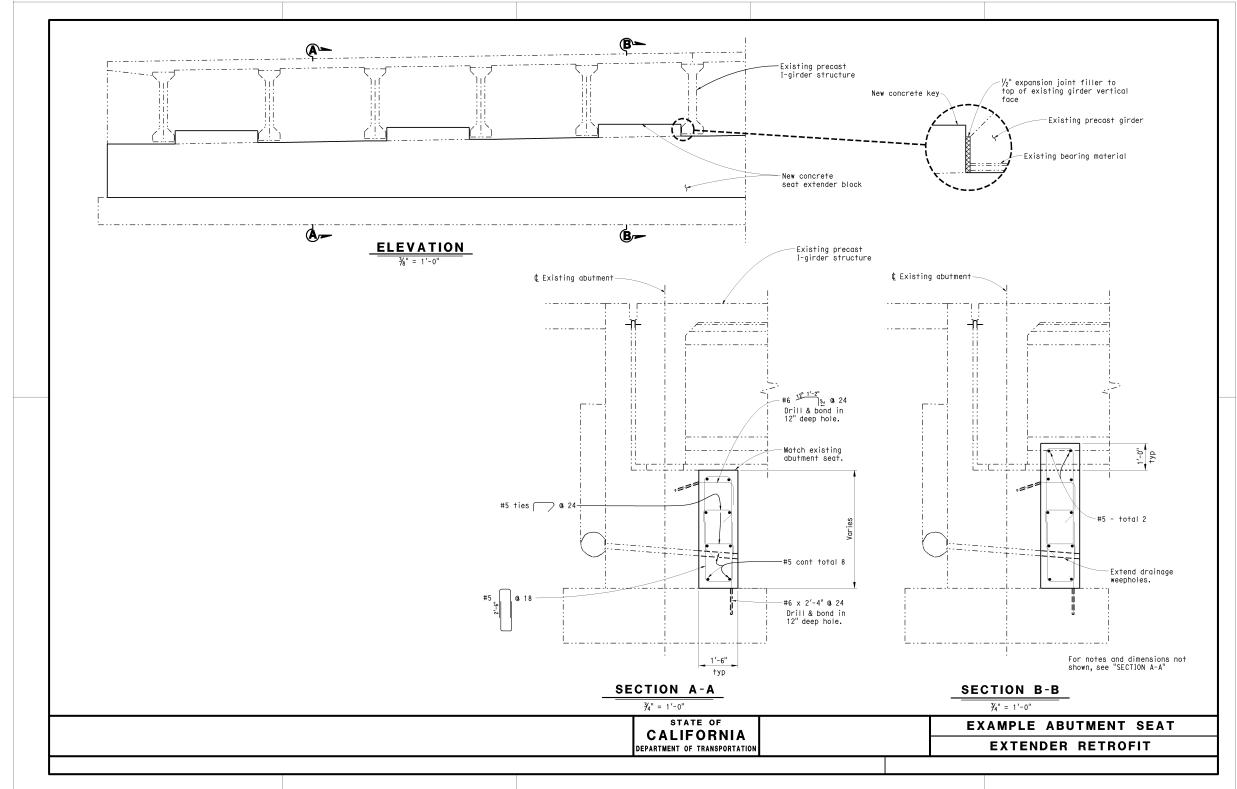






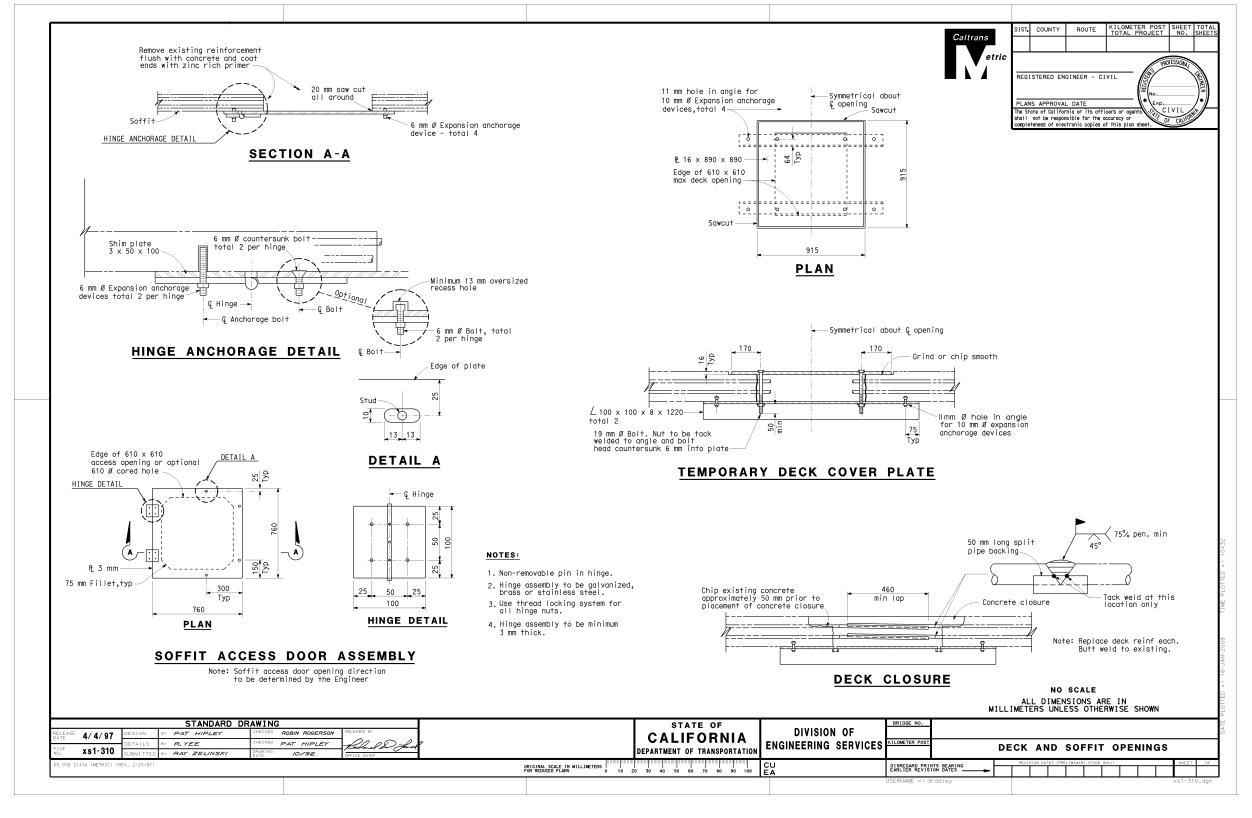
BDA 14-5.4





BDA 14-5.5

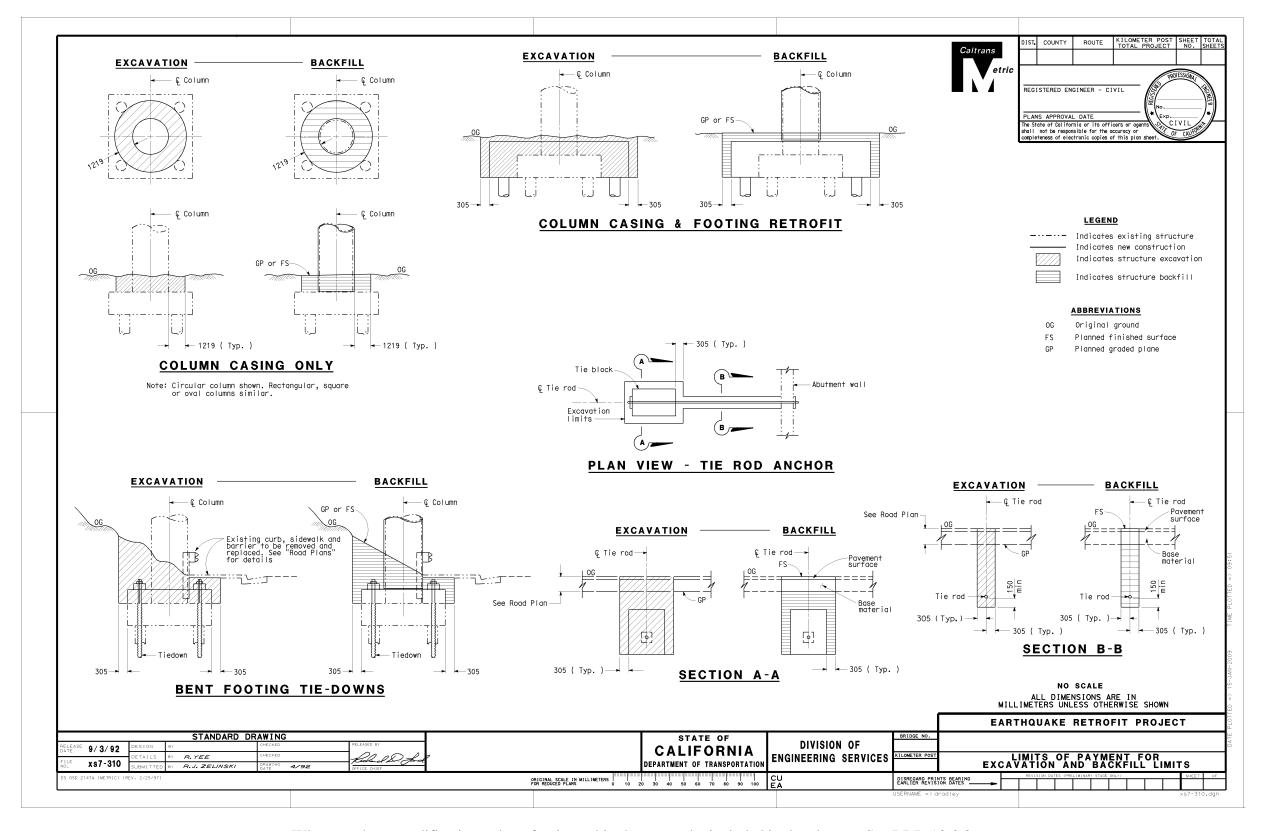




This 'xs' sheet provides the necessary information for adding access to interior of a concrete box girder structure. Note that this sheet, xs1-310 is listed in "SECTION 1 - BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE" and not in "SECTION 7 – BRIDGE SEISMIC".

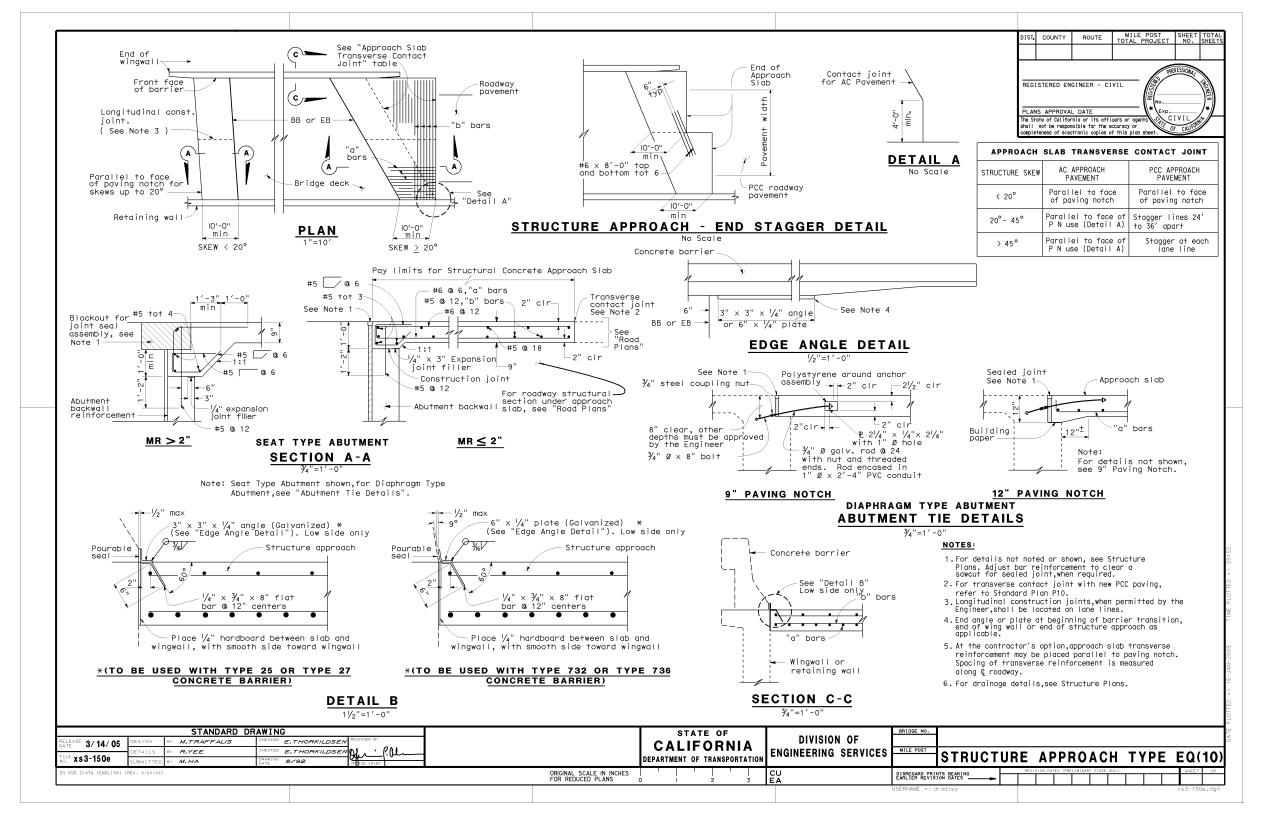
Please see "BRIDGE DESIGN DETAILS", "SECTION 1 – GENERAL DETAILING" pages 1-16.1, 16.2, and 16.3 for proper handling of bridge standard detail sheets (xs).





When you have modification to bent footings, this sheet must be included in the plan set. See BDD 18-3.0.

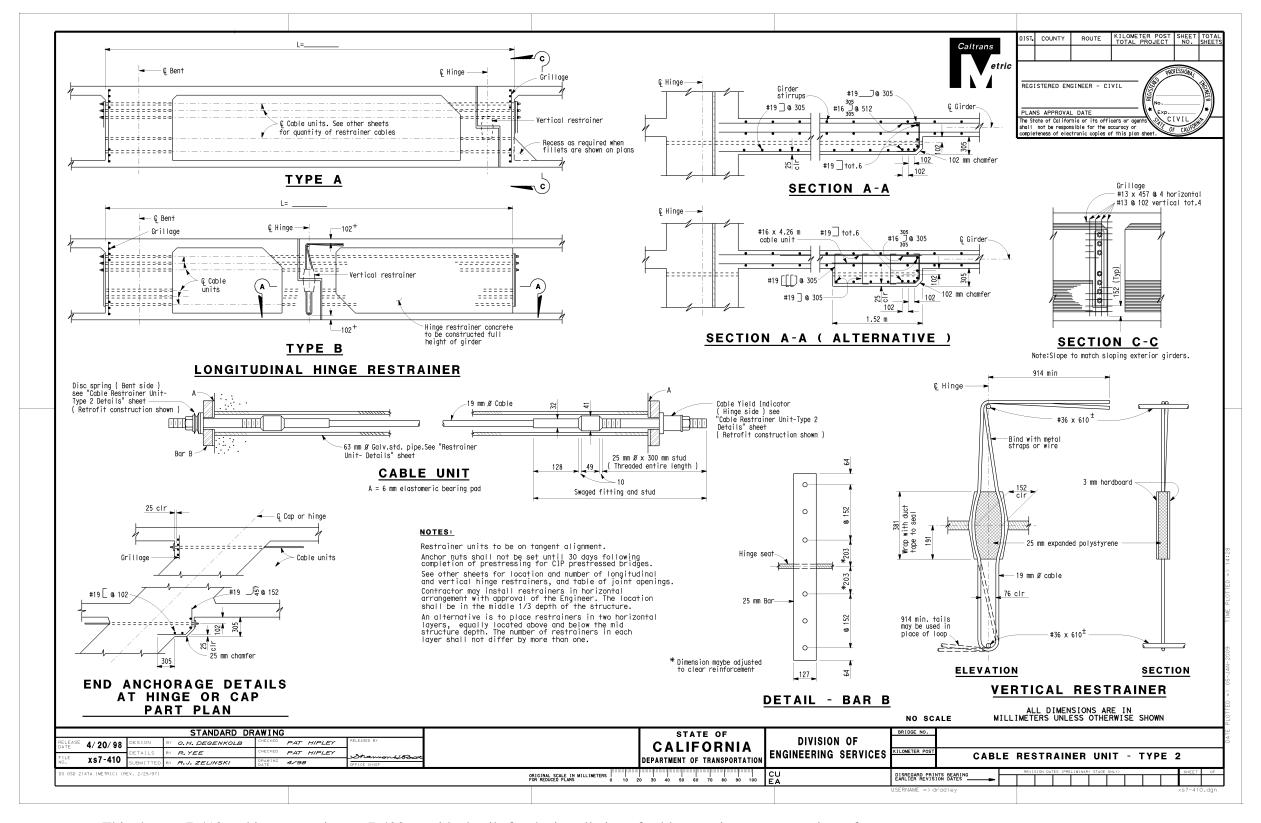




This 'xs' sheet provides the necessary information for adding an approach slab to a project structure.

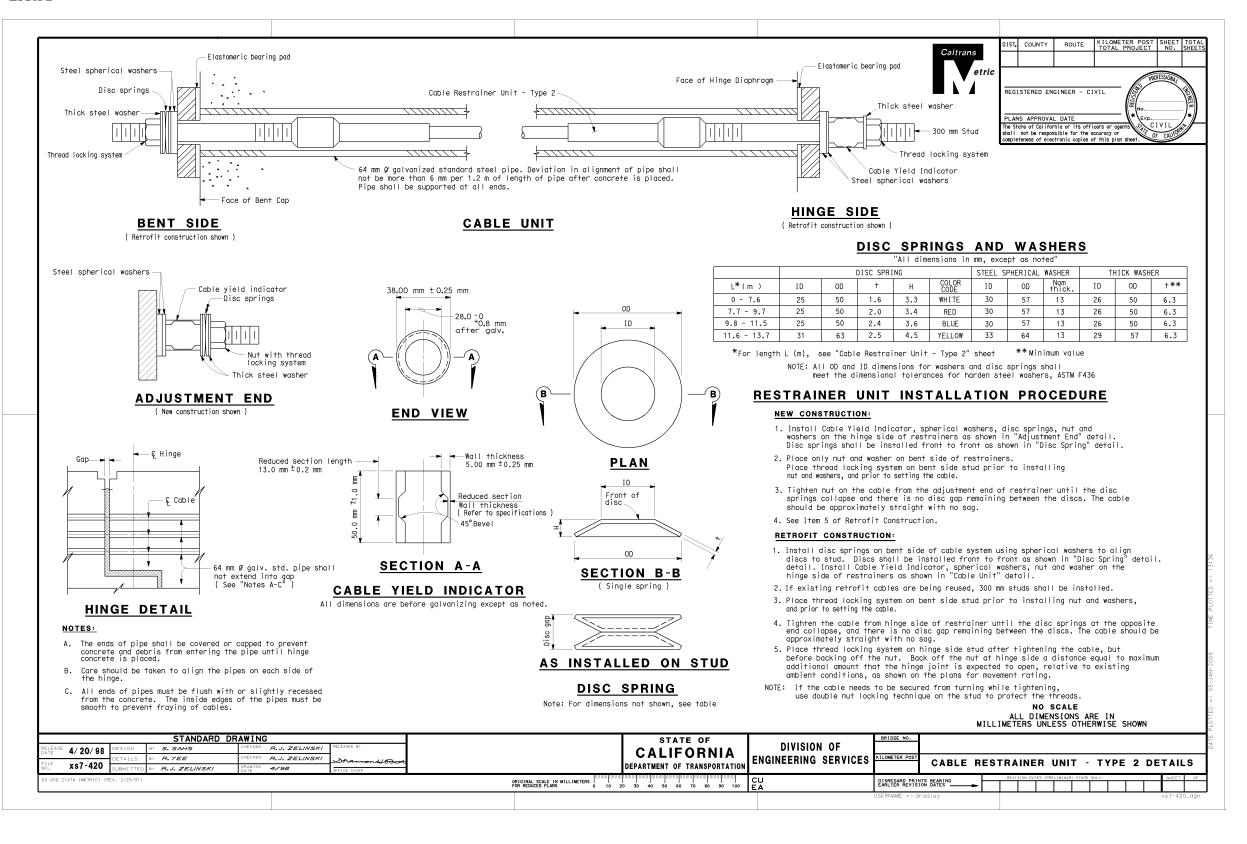
Note that this sheet, xs3-150e is listed in "SECTION 3 - BRIDGE STRUCTURE APPROACH" and not in "SECTION 7 - BRIDGE SEISMIC".



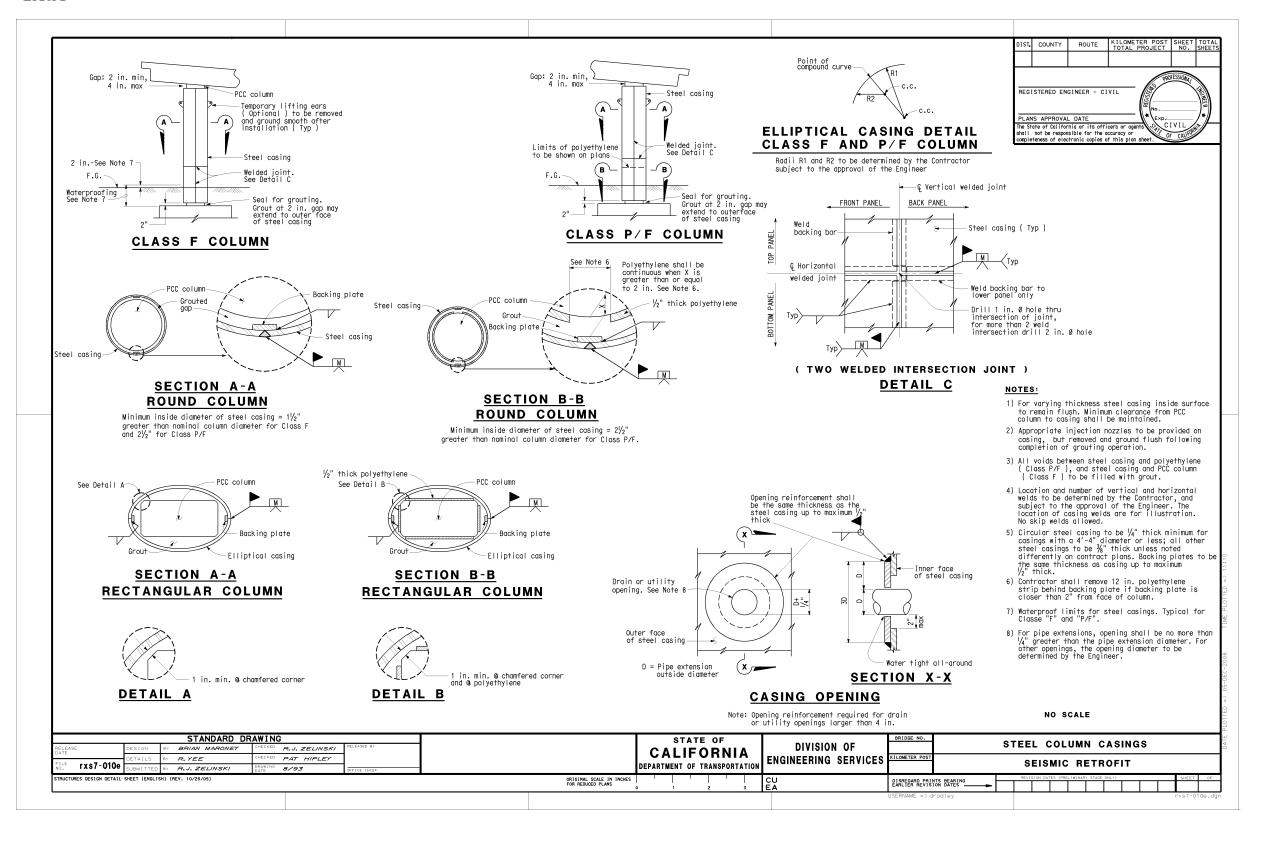


This sheet xs7-410 and its companion xs-7-420 provide details for the installation of cable restrainer system at time of new construction.

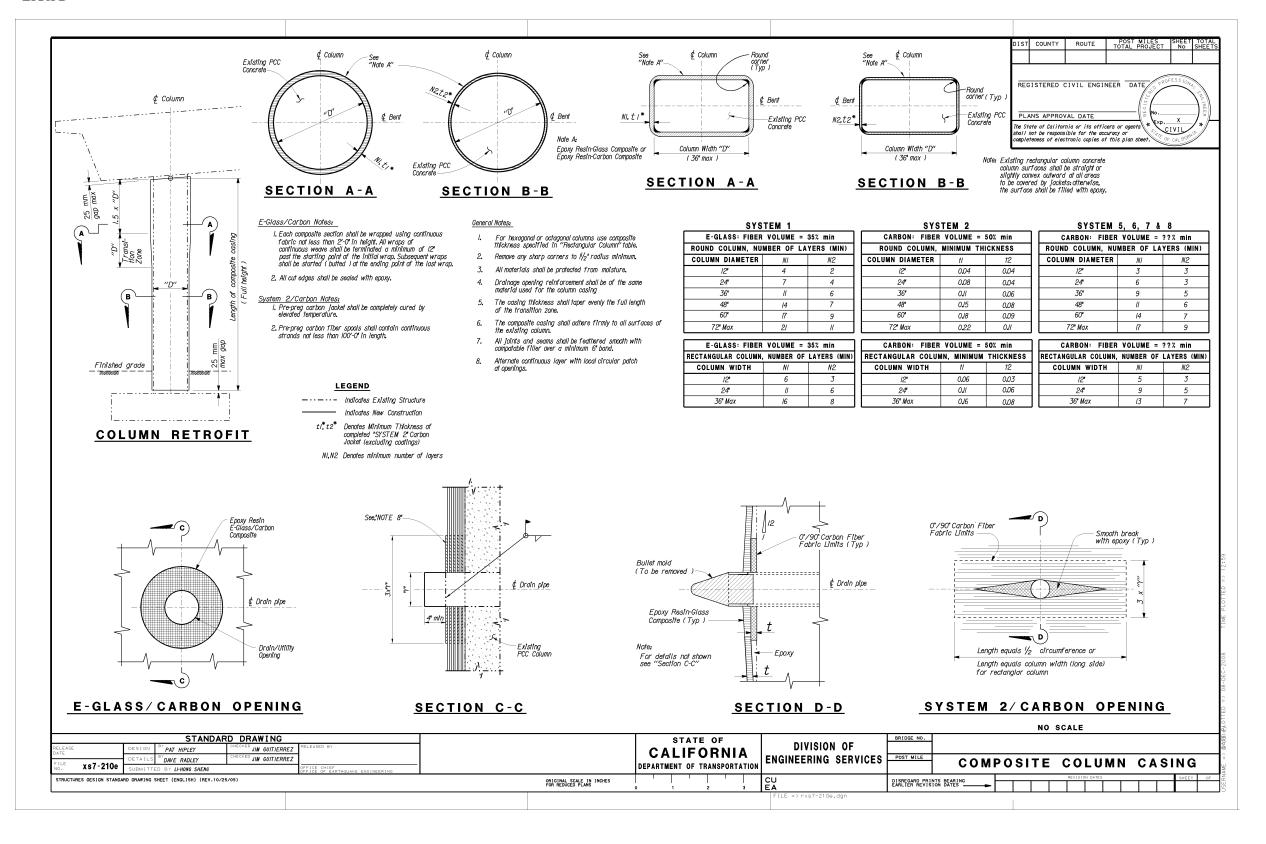




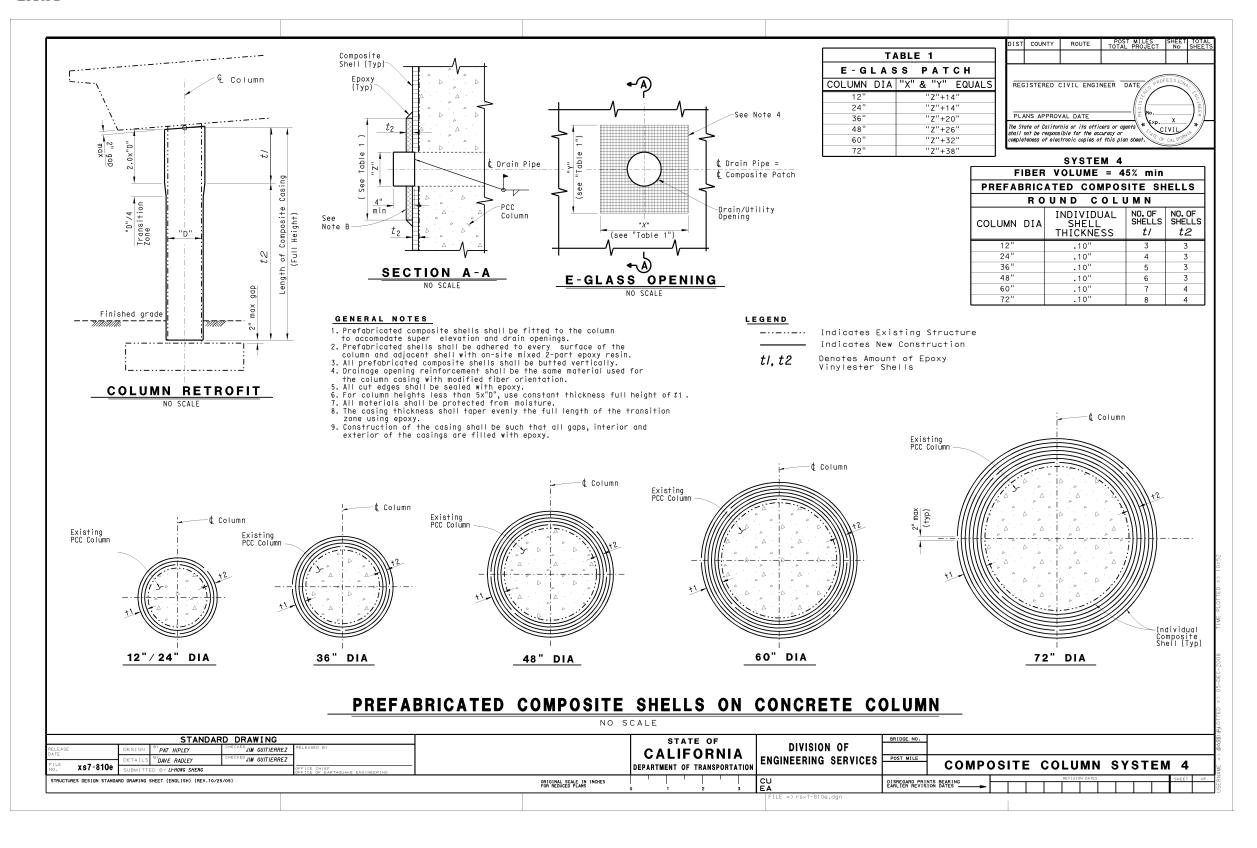




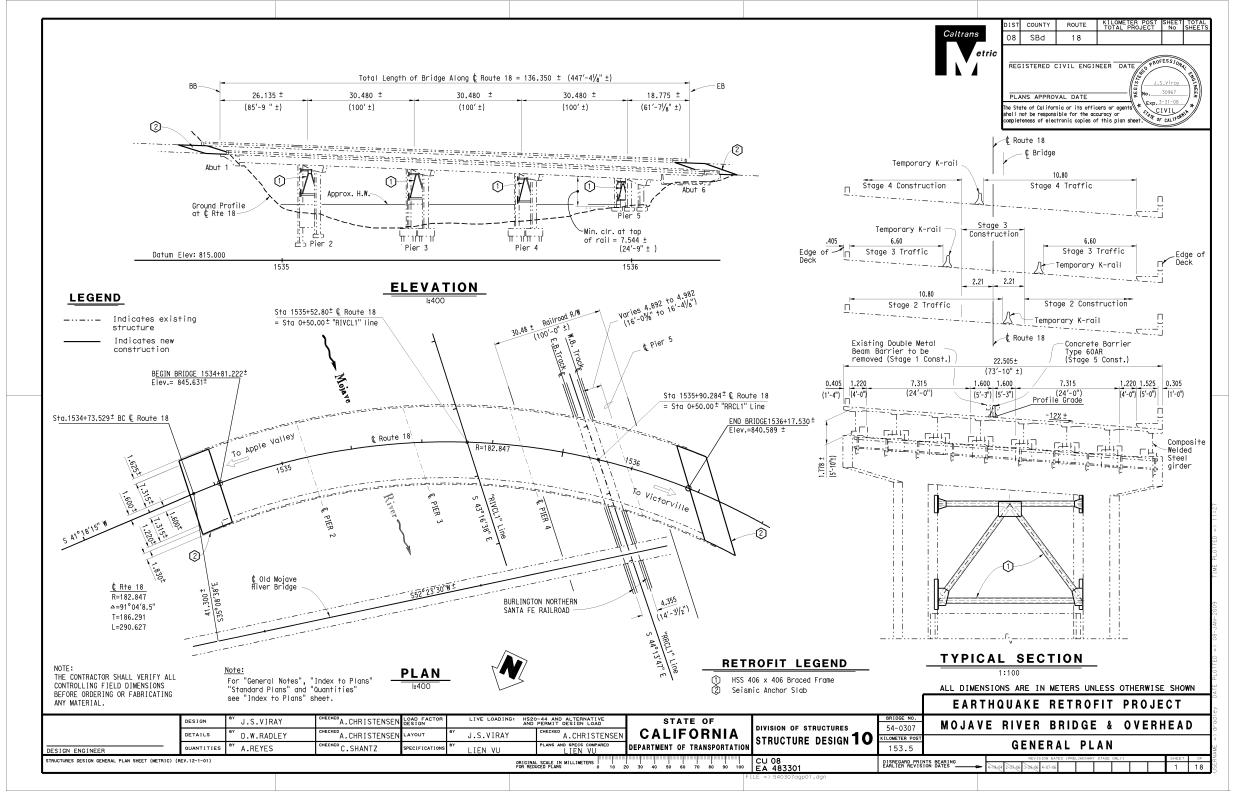










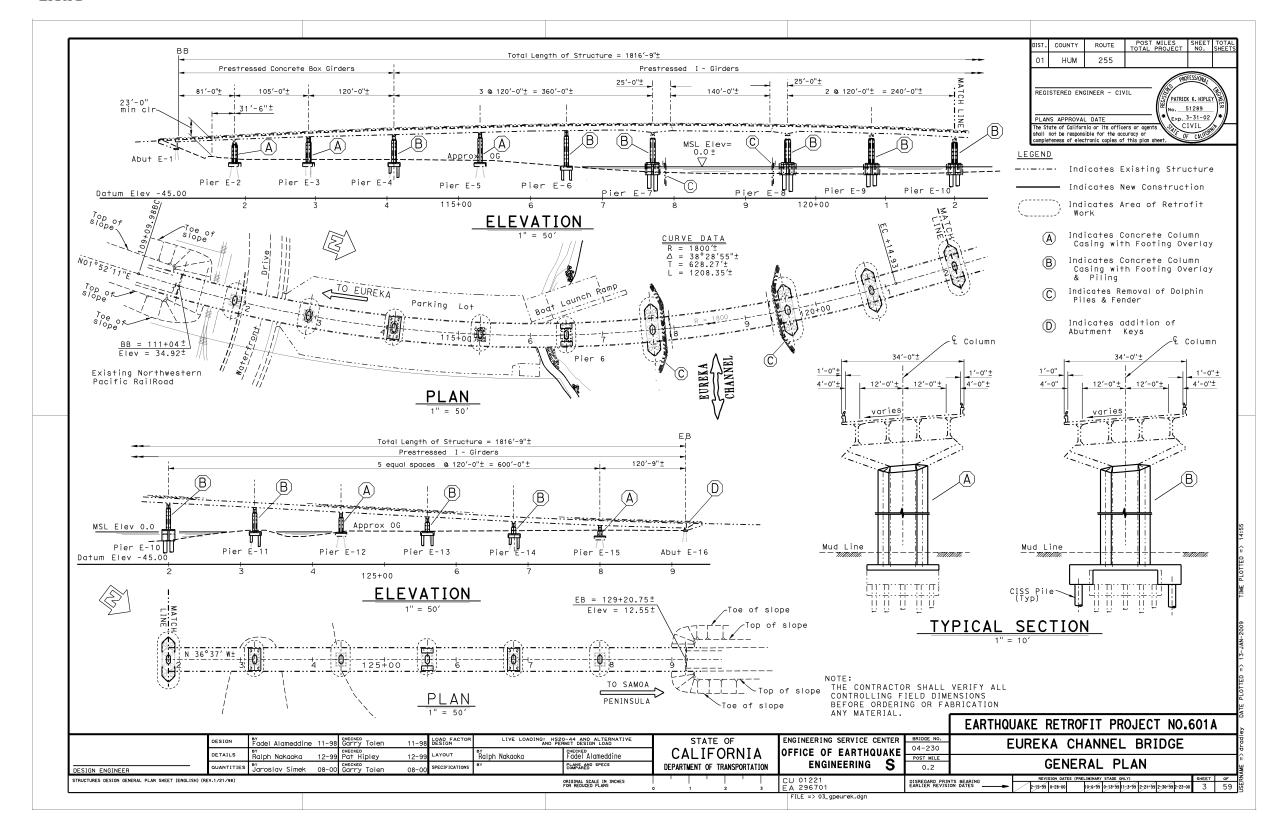


The following two pages show examples of "GENERAL PLANS". Through the use of Legends they clearly indicate and describe the retrofit work to be done. See "BRIDGE DESIGN DETAILS SECTION 1-GENERAL PLANS"

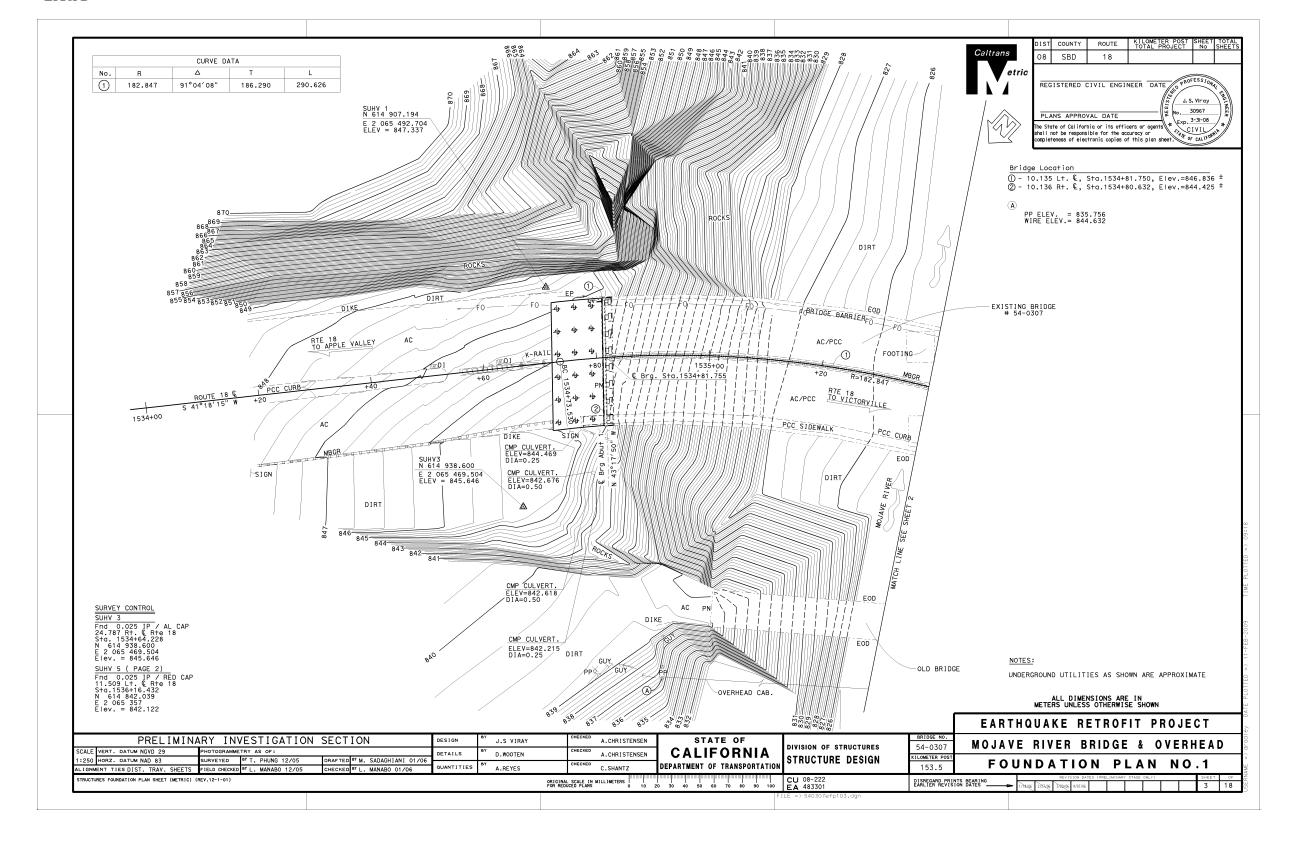
Note the first page shows the installation of a seismic anchor slab that encroaches on both lanes of traffic. This requires the use of "STAGE CONSTRUCTION" practices. For more information on "STAGE CONSTRUCTION" see "BRIDGE DESIGN DETAILS SECTION 17-WIDENINGS".

This structure over crosses railroad right-ofway. The "GENERAL PLAN" will be submitted the railroad operator, and as this was a metric project the details are dimensioned in U.S. Customary units as well as metric. See "BDD SECTION 12-RAILROADS"

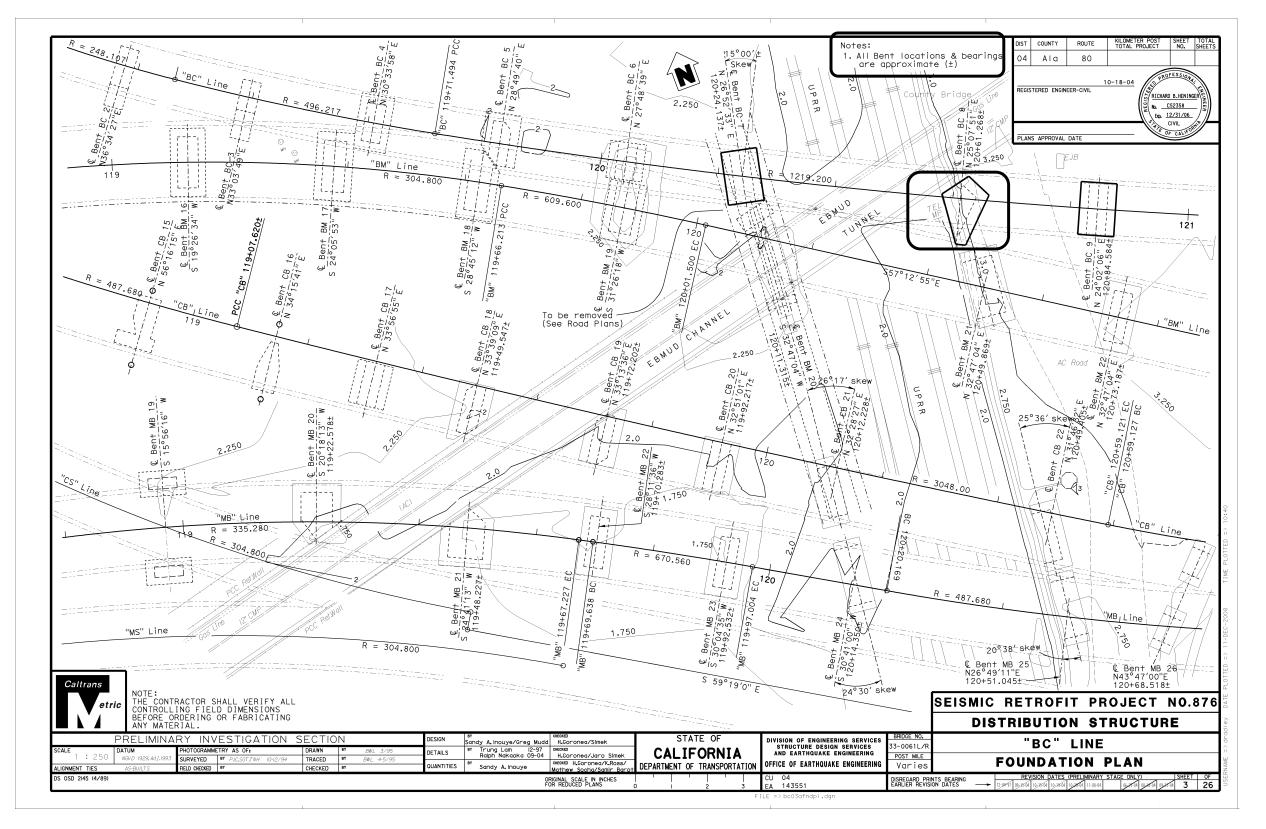








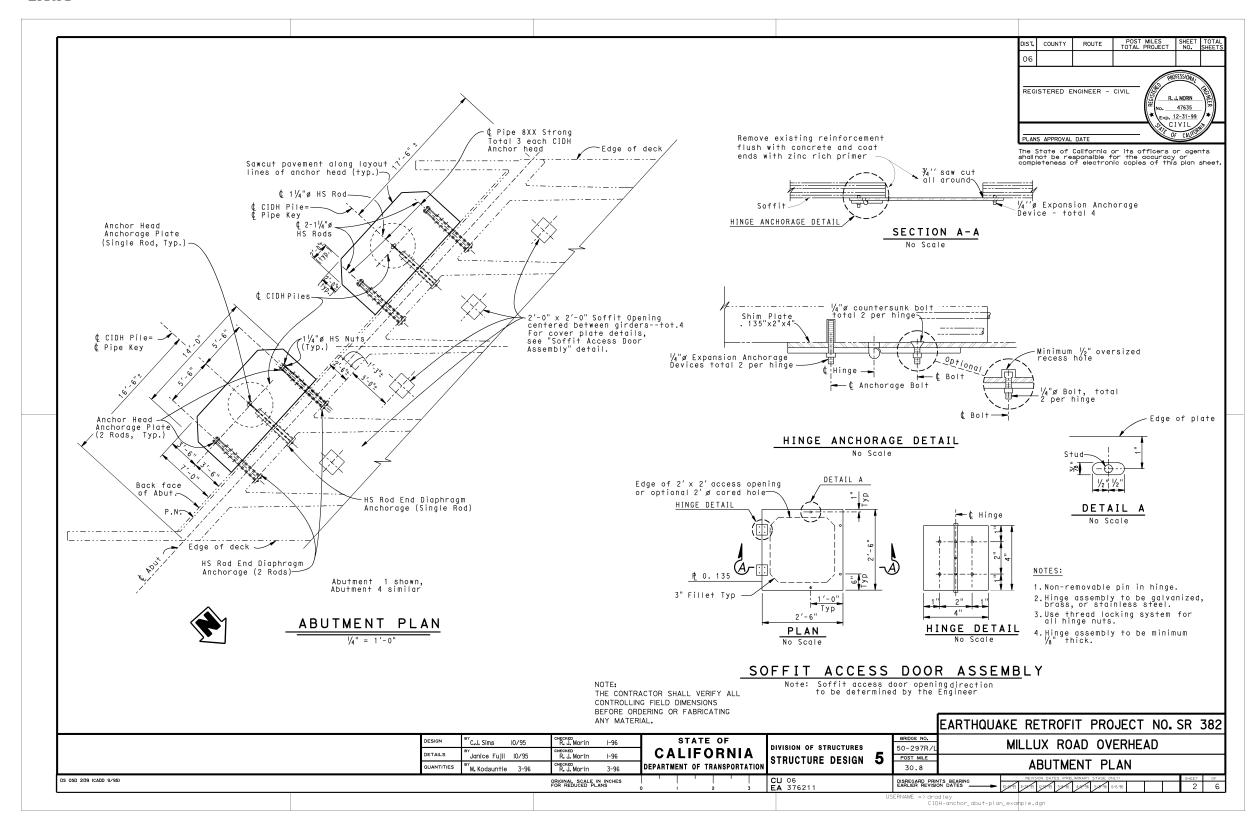




Note the odd shape of the footing referred to as "Bent BC 8". It's obvious that serious constraints were driving the original design of this footing. The seismic retrofit was also required to follow those same controlling factors. In this situation the actual mathematical location, bearing and station value of the footing, may not be as important as the footings relationship to fixed physical features near it. In this case a tunnel and a railroad right-of-way controlled the shape of the retrofitted footing. See "BDD SECTION 18 **GUIDELINES FOR SEISMIC RETROFITS, 18.3.0 FOUNDATION** PLAN."

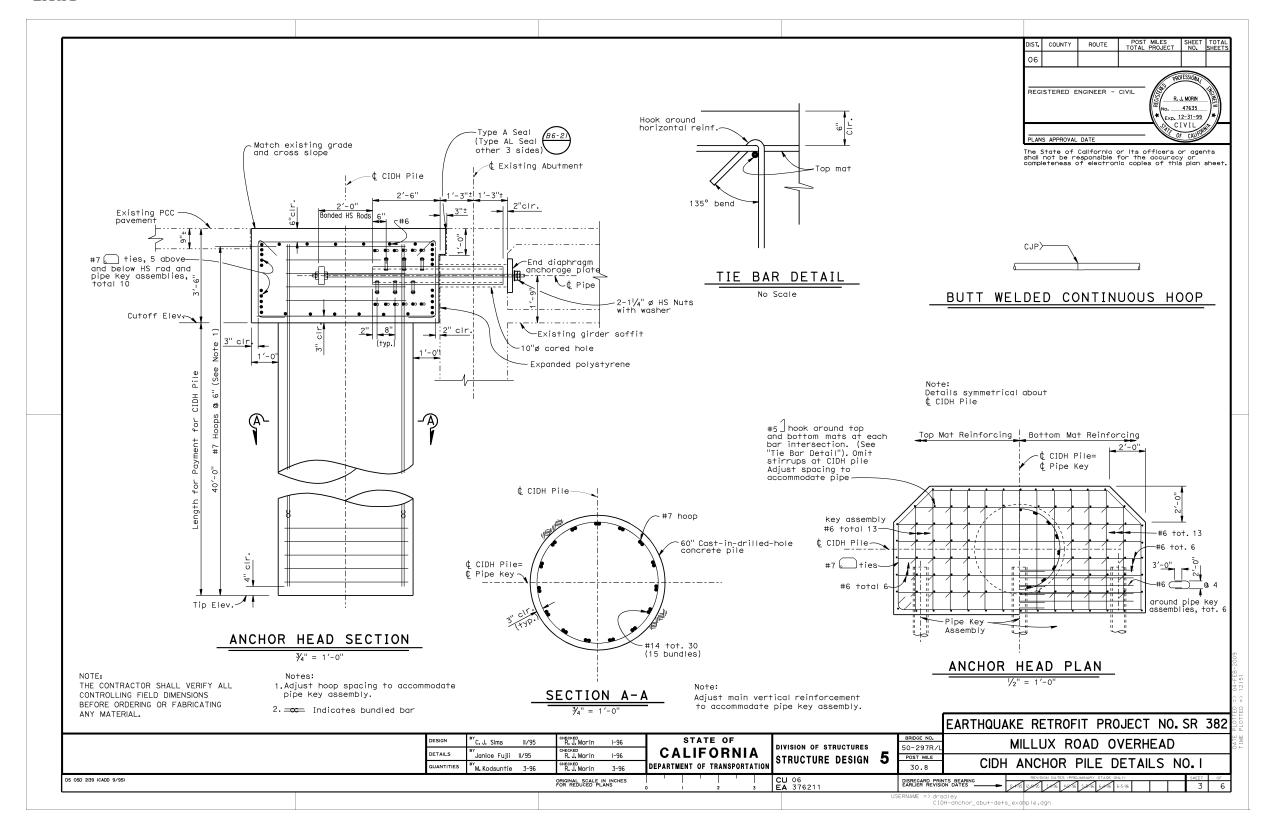
Also, Note 1 indicates the controlling stations and bearing values are plus/minus. For more information on the use of plus/minus dimensions see, "BDD SECTION18 GUIDELINES FOR SEISMIC RETROFITS, 18.1.1 DEPENDANT DIMENSION AND THE USE OF THE PLUS/MINUS SYMBOL" Be aware of utility lines. A 24"diameter utility is generally shown on plans a single line, relying proper call-outs and as-built readability for identification.



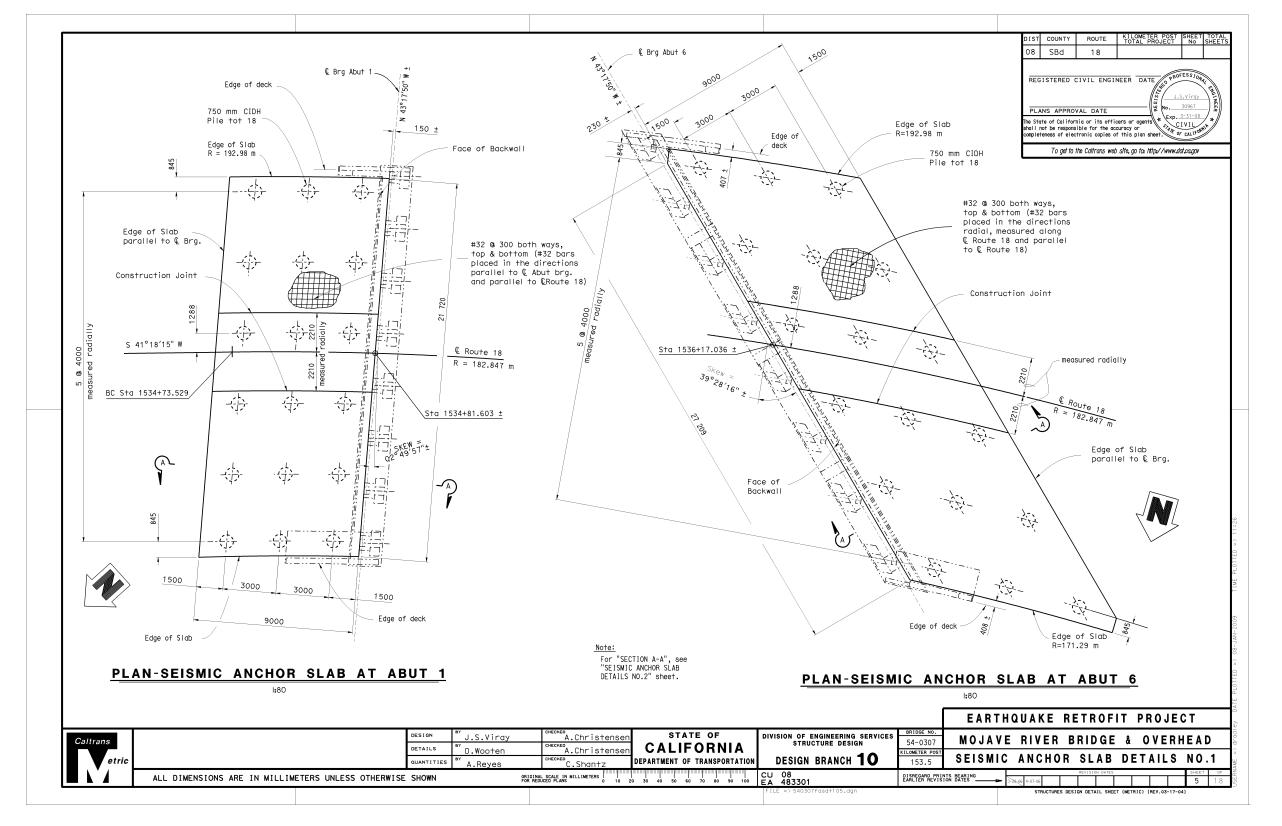


Note the following two pages indicate an Anchor Pile/Head Restrainer system applied to a diaphragm abutment. This type of retrofit requires access to the interior of the superstructure, thus the need for the "SOFFIT ACCESS DOOR ASSEMBLY" details. See "BDD SECTION 18 GUIDELINES FOR SEISMIC RETROFITS, 18.4.0 ABUTMENTS"



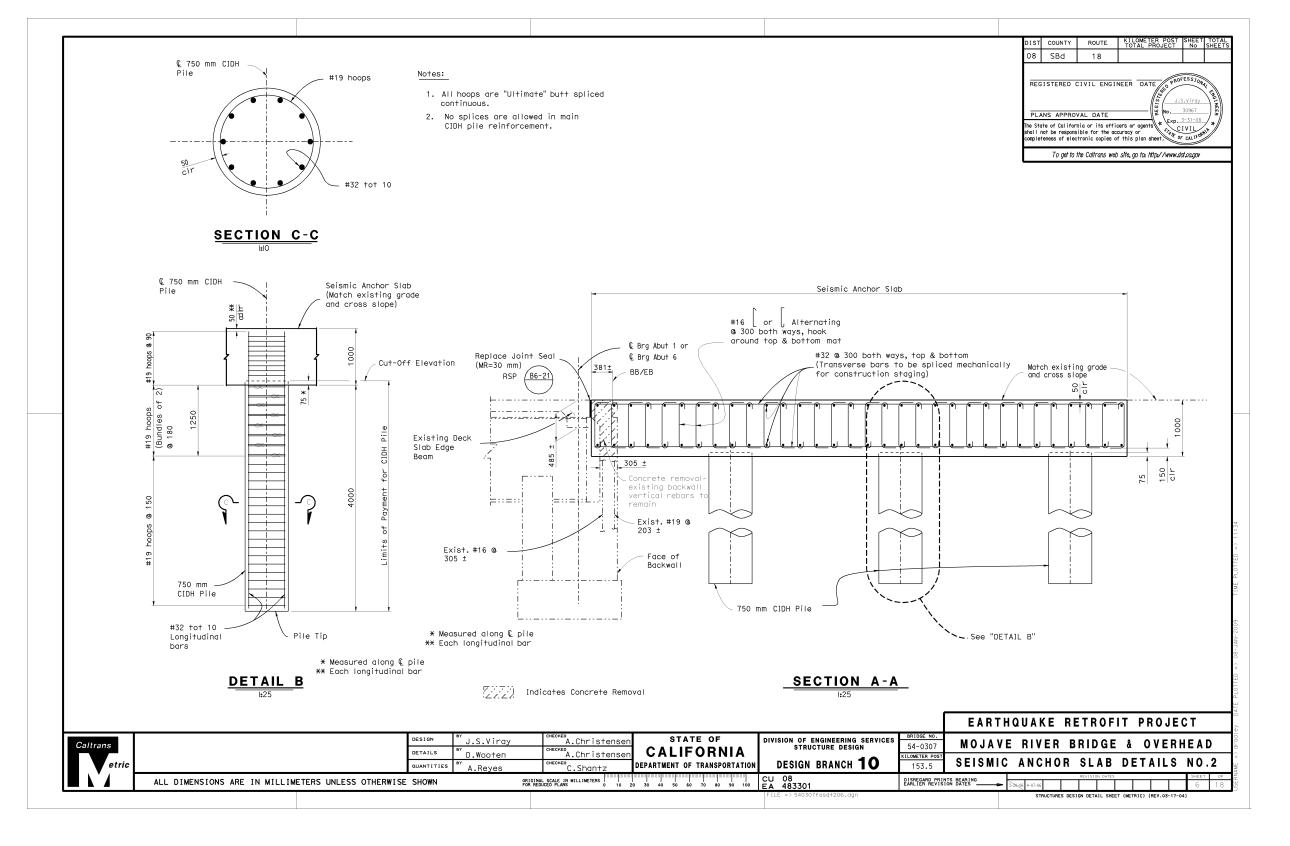




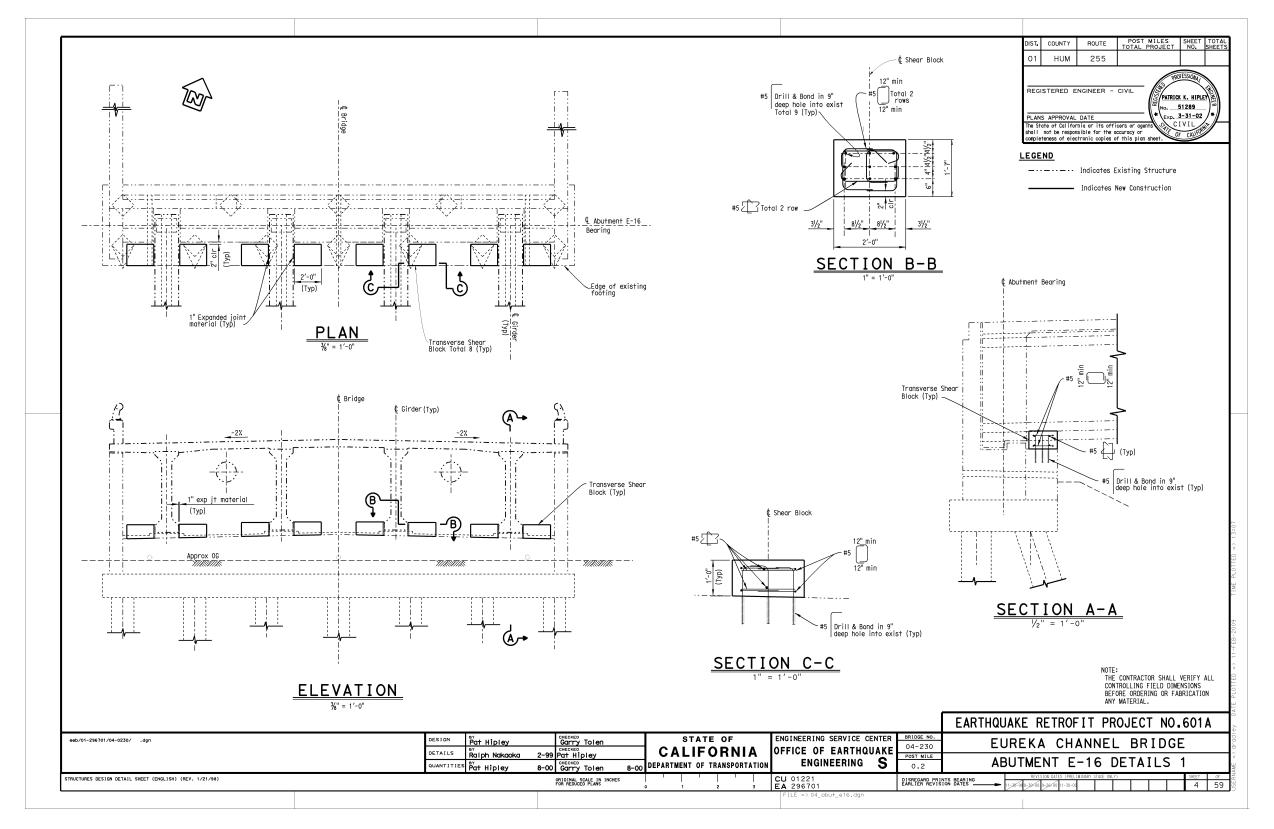


Note that this example refers directly to the "FOUNDATION PLAN" example shown as Figure 18-4.1. Using standard practice, the Anchor Slab has been located by station indicating its relationship to the existing structure. The example below has all the data necessary to layout the Anchor Slabs and produce accurate quantities.



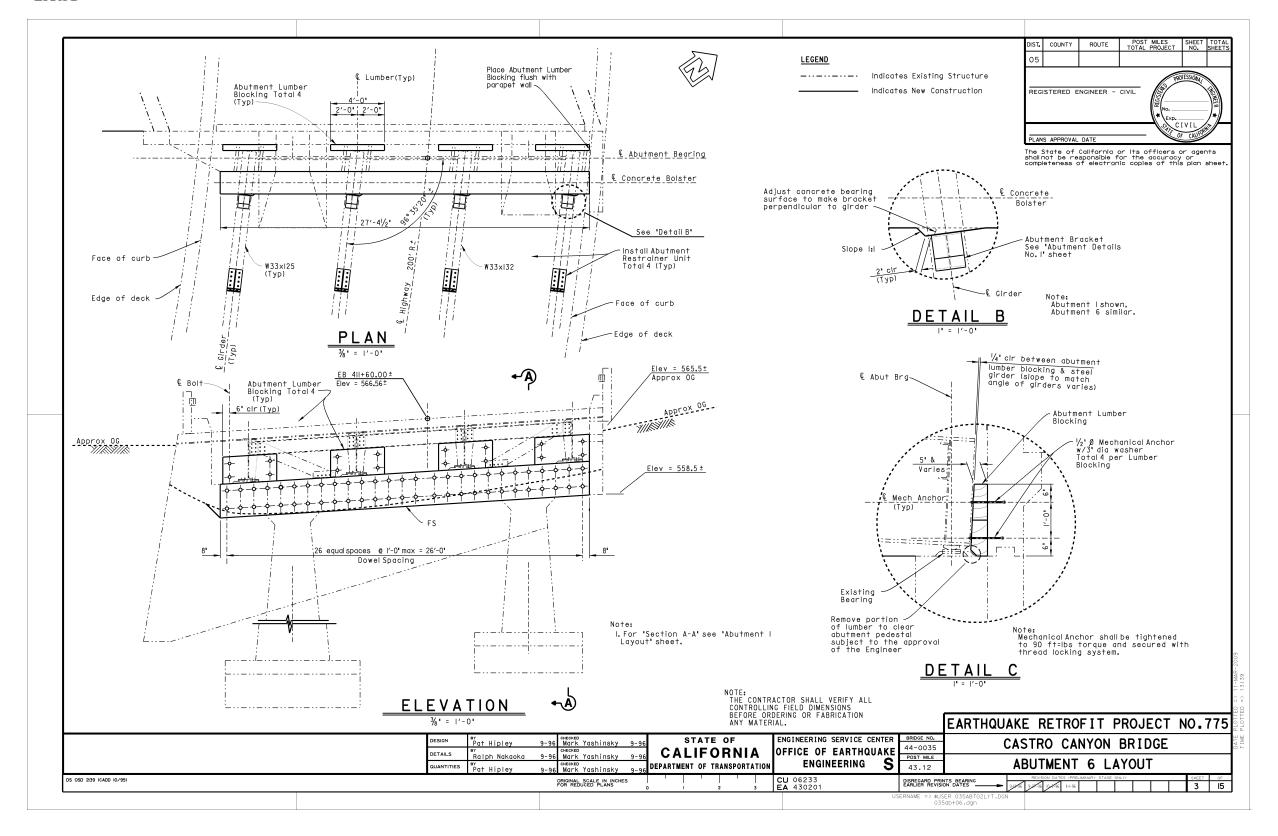




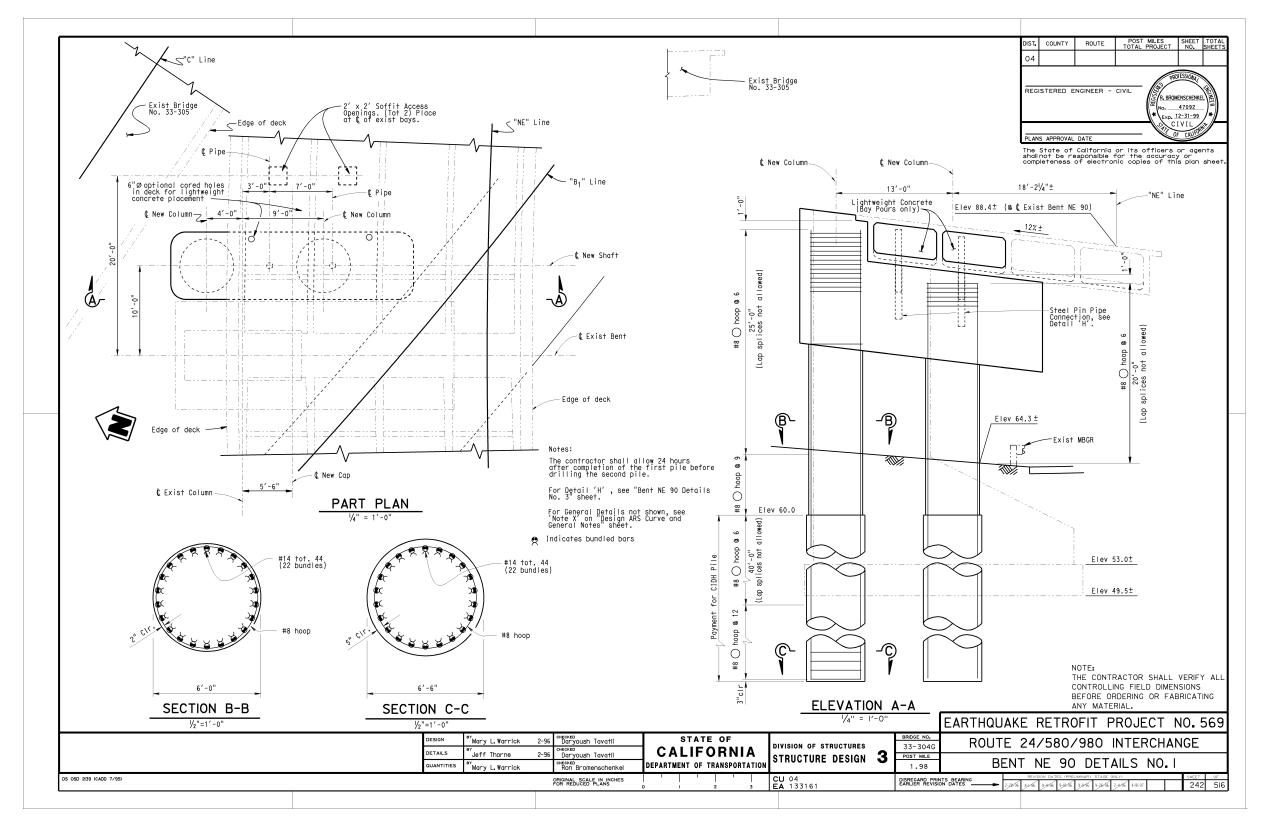


This example shows a relatively simple retrofit of adding shear blocks to a precast I-Girder abutment.



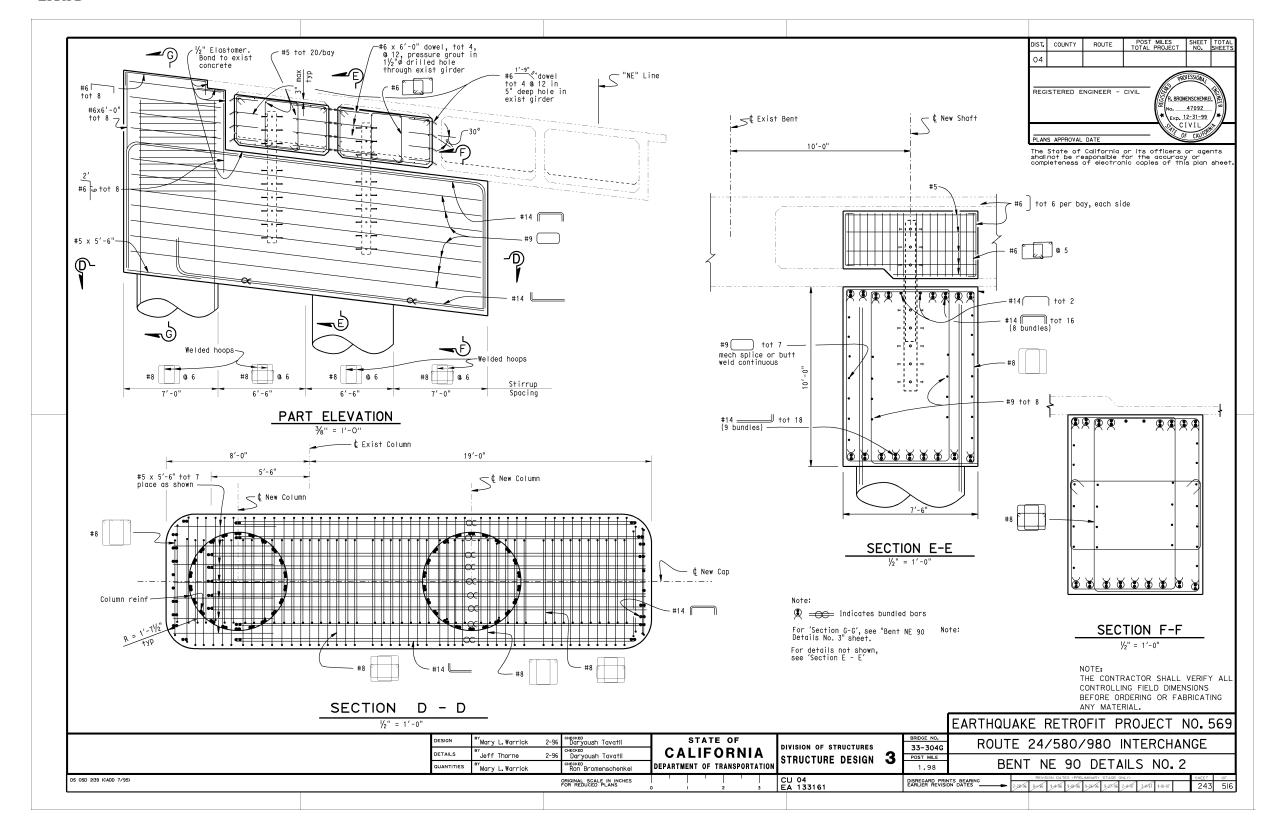




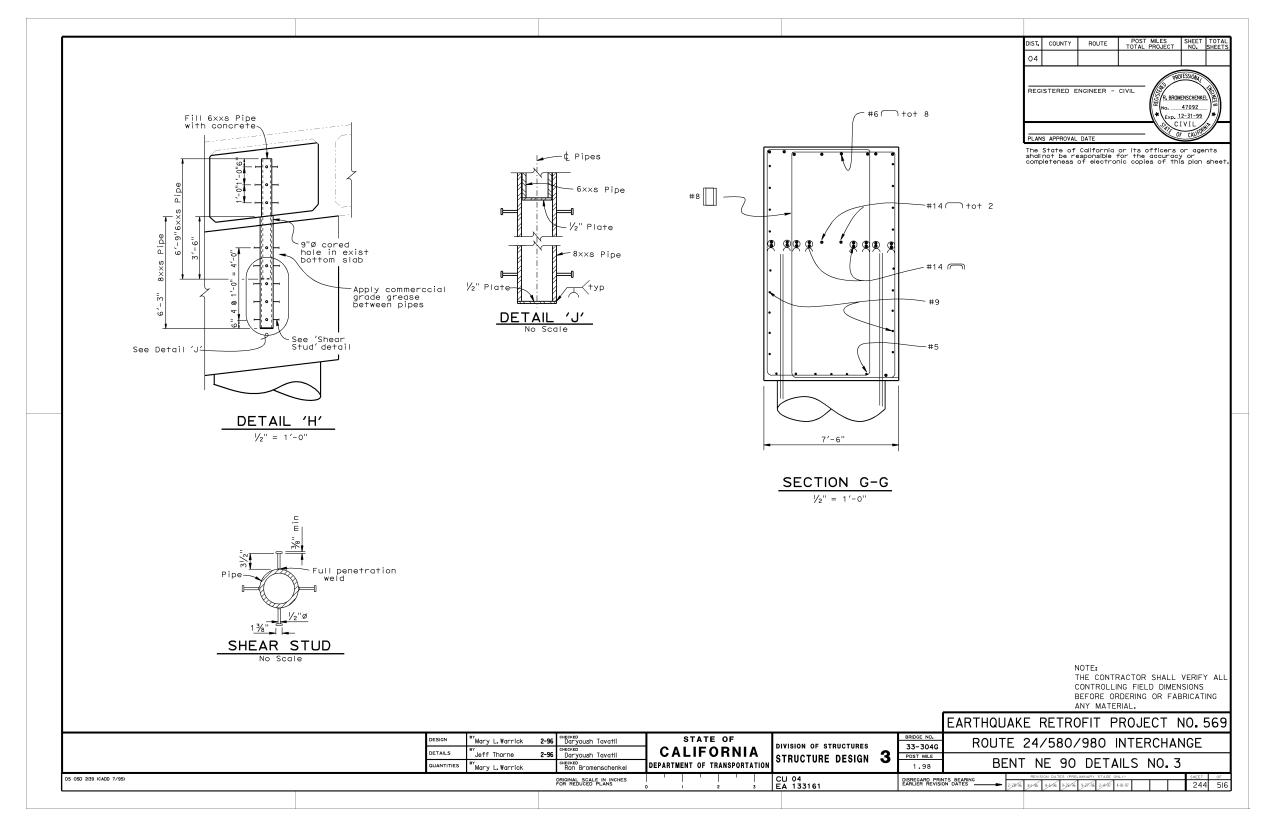


This example illustrates a very extreme retrofit strategy. The addition of a "bent like" structure, with CIDH piles for support.

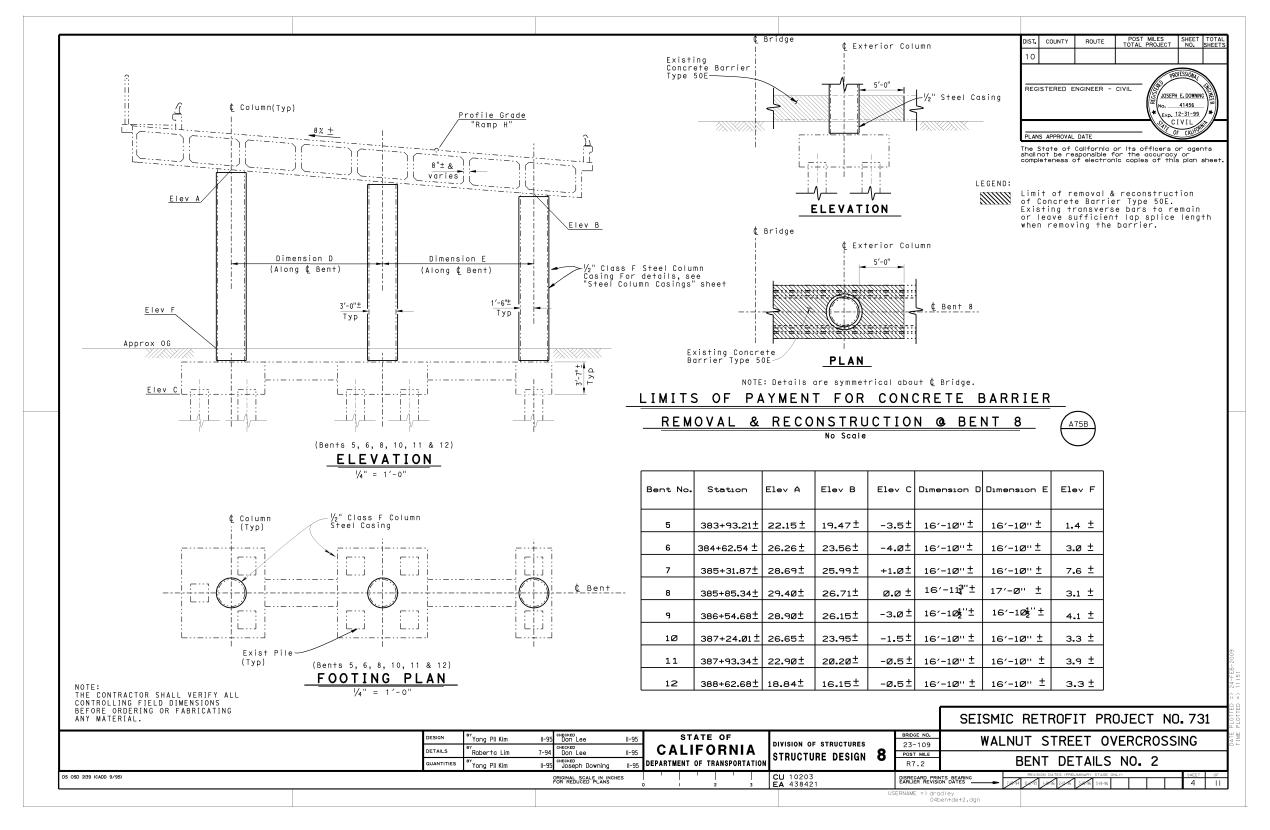






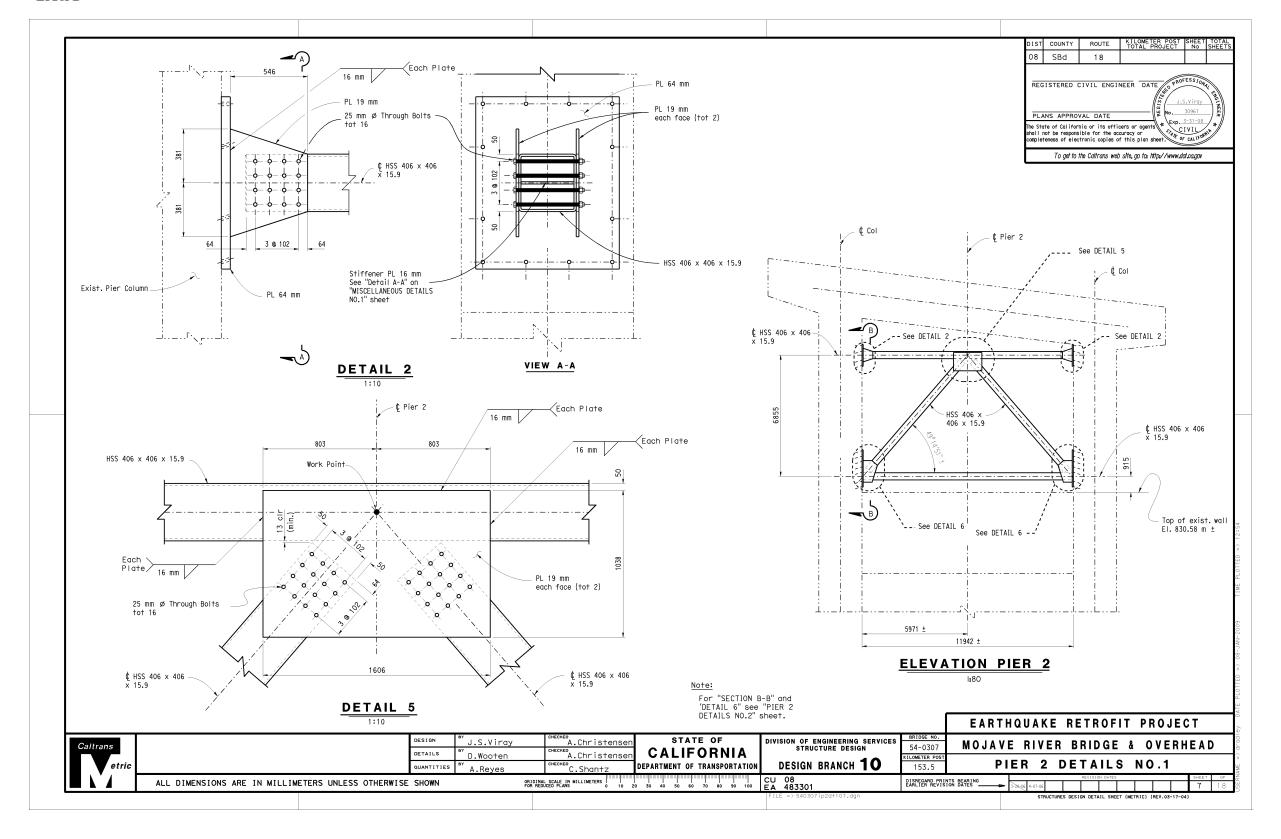






Here we have much simpler retrofit, the application of steel jackets to round columns. Note there is an existing TYPE 50 barrier that must be modified. Again, Concrete Removal Details are shown. The chart provides necessary elevations that allow lengths of specific jackets to be calculated for quantities and fabrication.

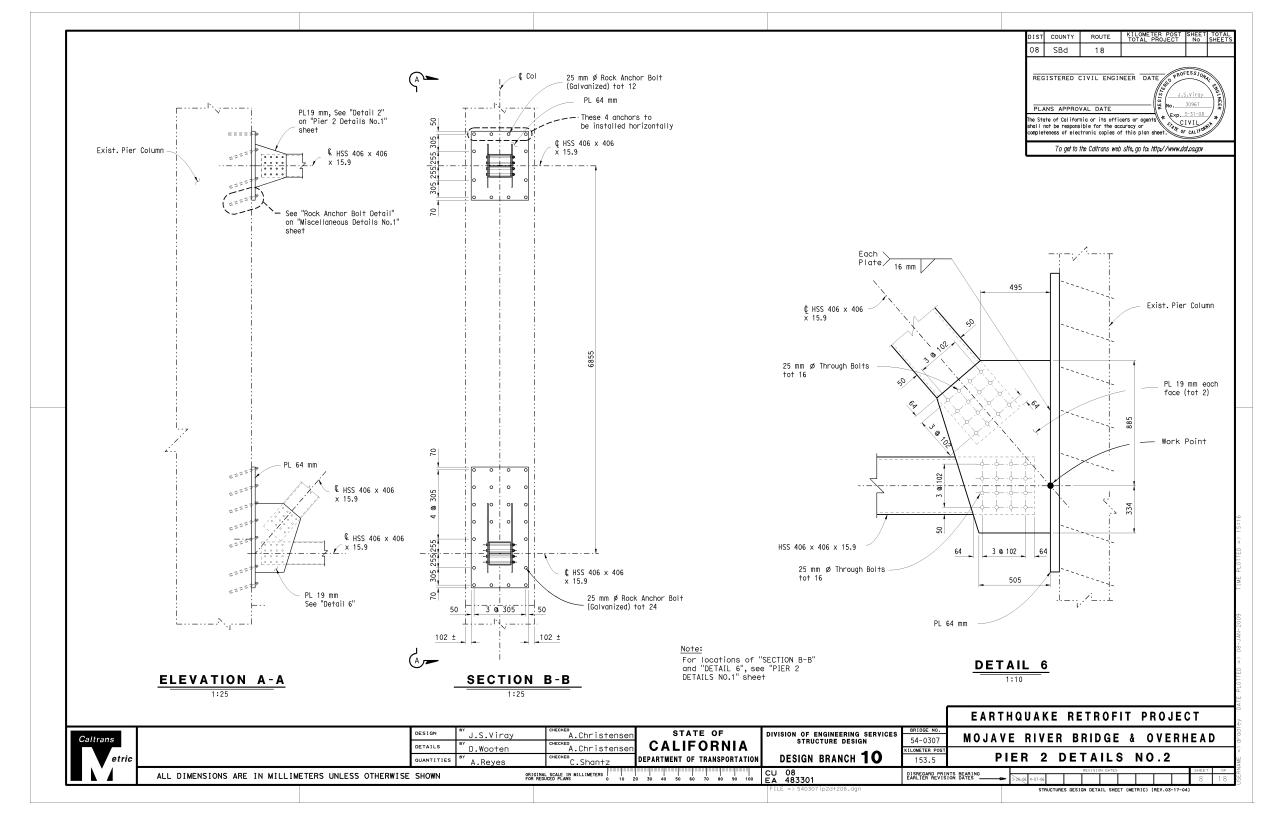




The next two pages support a pier retrofit.

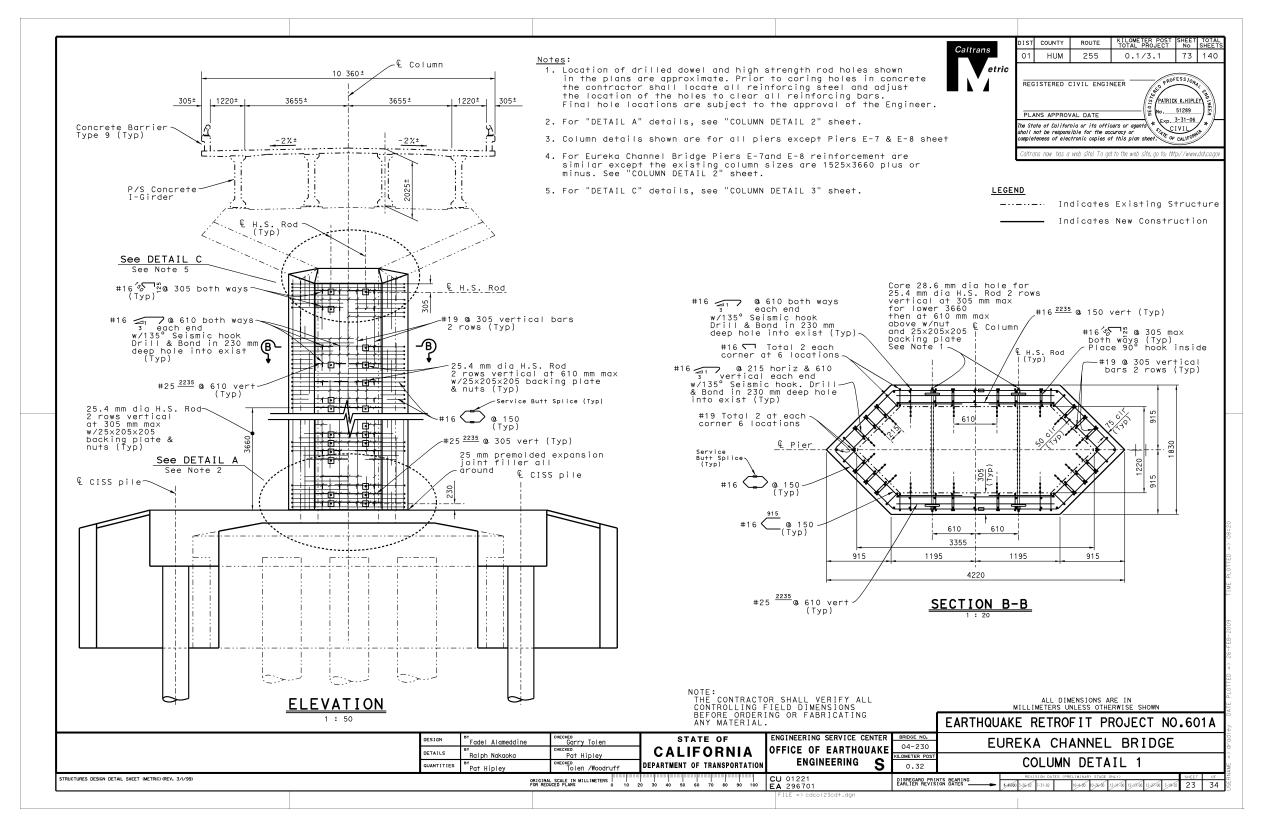
This retrofit uses a steel 'braced frame' as opposed to a concrete in-fill wall to tie the columns together. See Figure 18-1.2 (BDA 14-5.3)





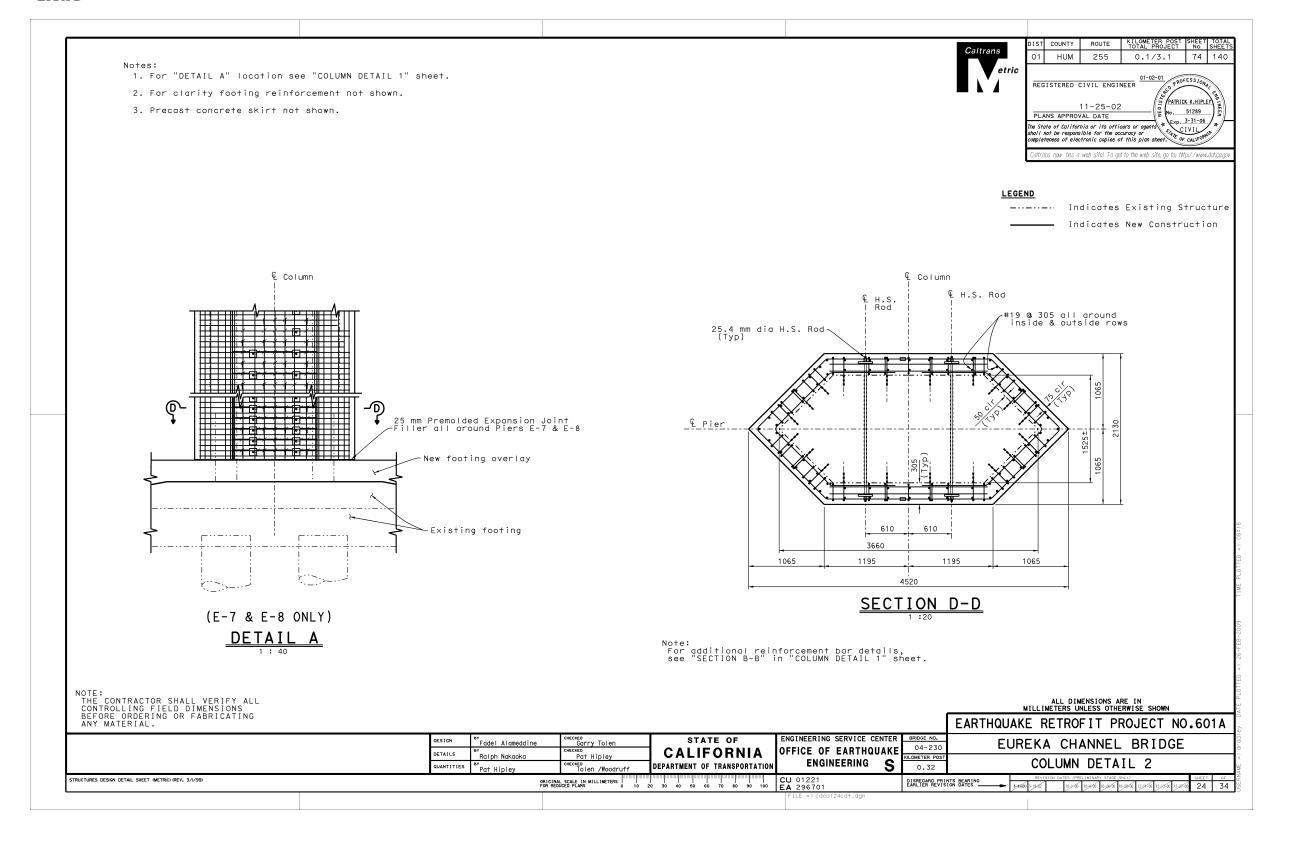
These assembly details support the layout shown previously as BBD 18-7.2. Adequate dimensions and member sizes shown ensure accurate QUANTITIES.



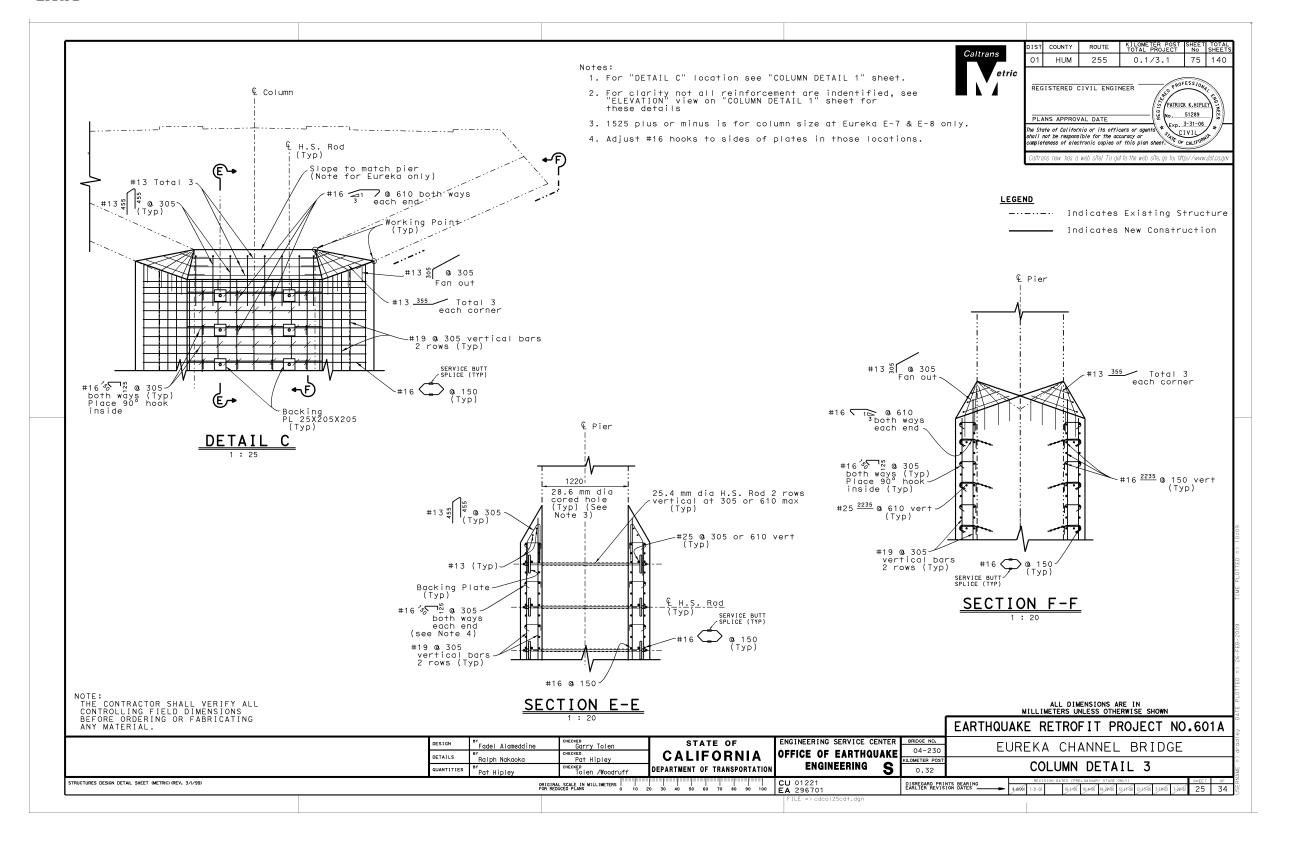


This plus the following 2 examples show a very complex column retrofit. Read 'Note 1'. Extra care should be taken in preparation of as-built base drawings like these. The location of existing reinforcement is difficult to ascertain, but accurate base drawings provide the best opportunity for success.

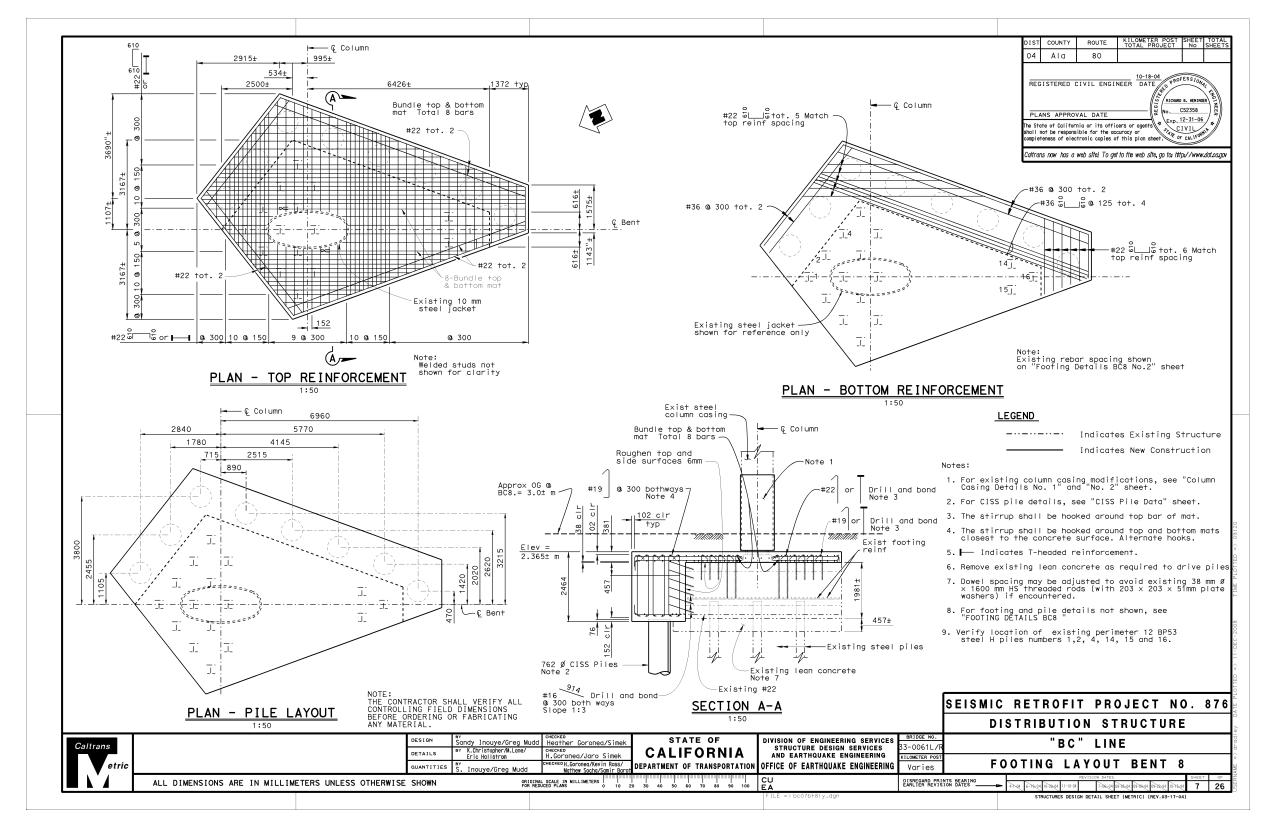








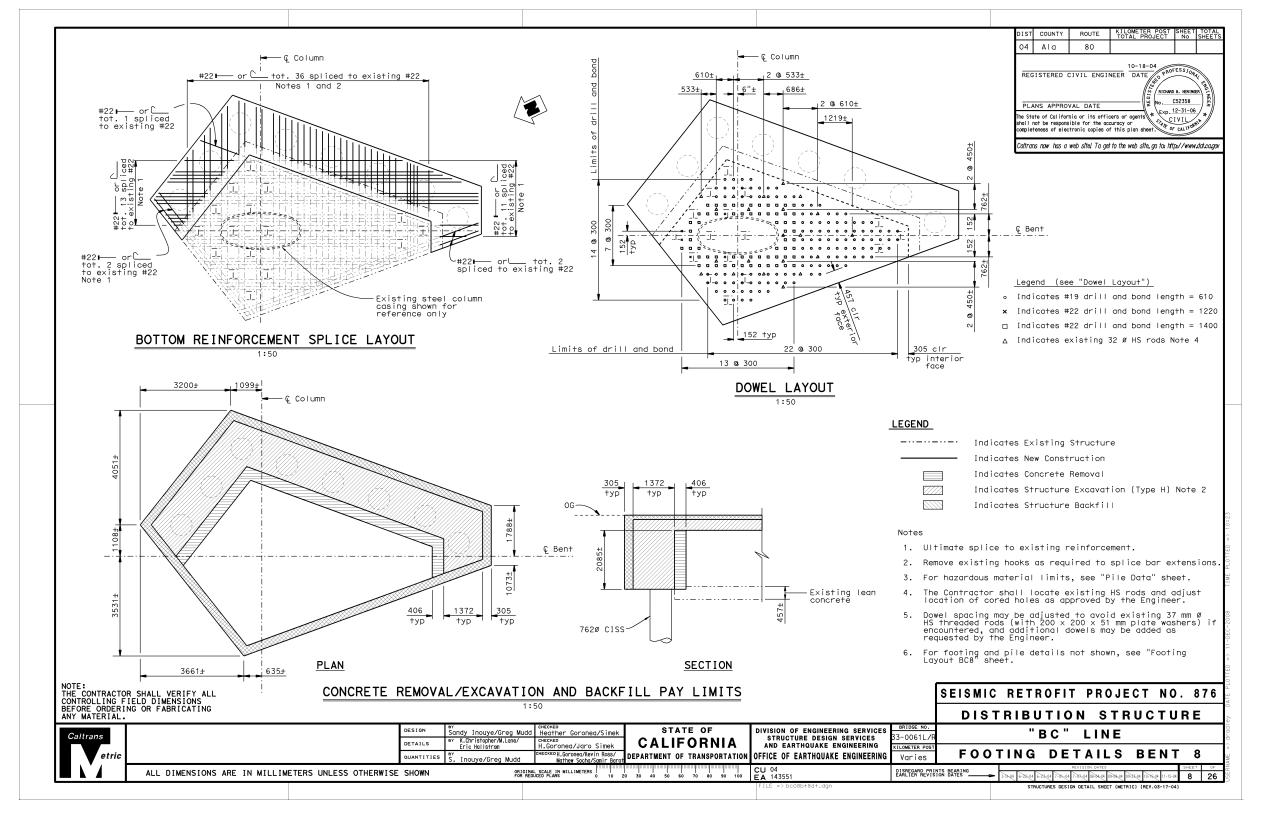




Note "SECTION A-A" provides much information on 'Drill and Bond Dowel'. The option of using standard dowels with hooks or "T-Headed" dowels is indicated. This helps open up congested areas of reinforcement.

Note the "FOUNDATION PLAN" shown as BDD 18-4.2. These footing details provide the necessary dimensions for what is a very complex design. Take a moment to read the 'NOTES', and find this footing has been retrofitted on a previous project.

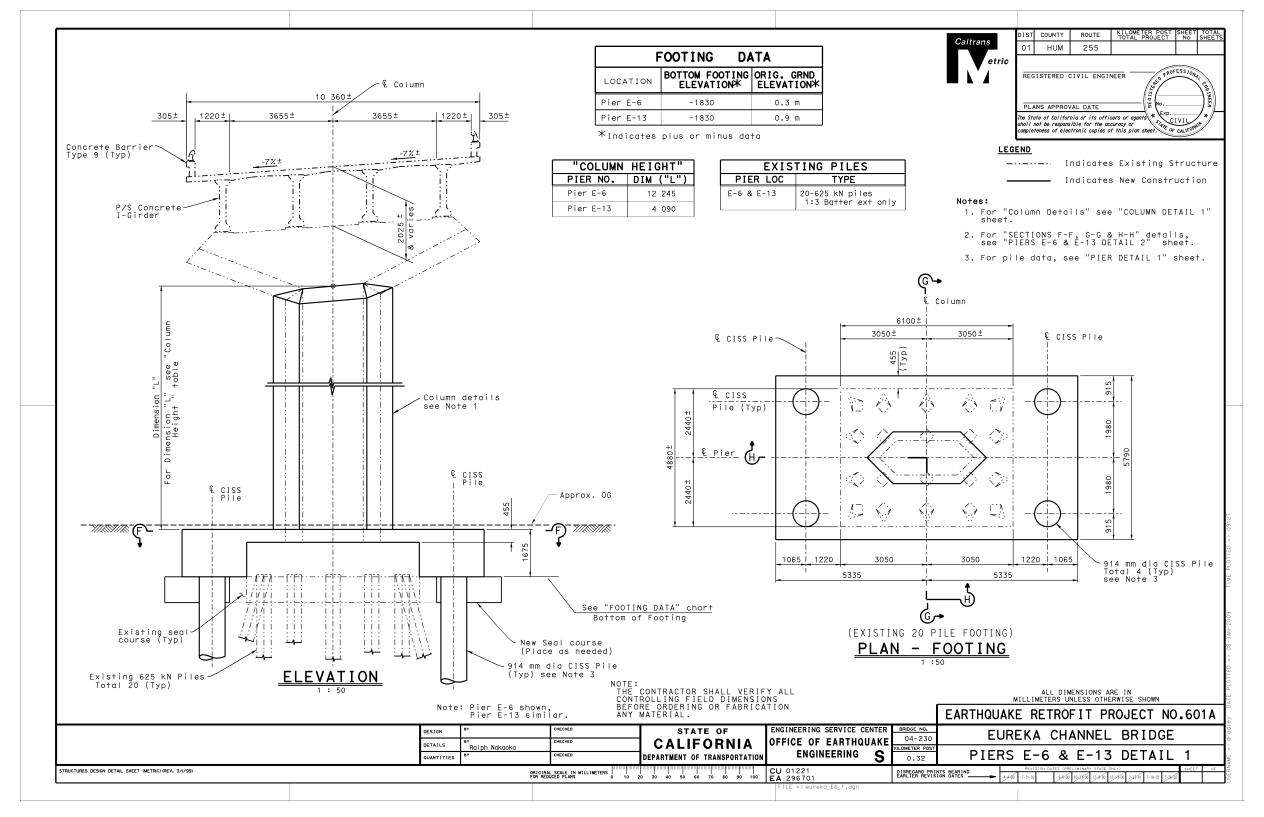




The "CONCRETE REMOVAL/ECAVATION AND BACKFILL PAY LIMITS" is necessary due to the unusual shape of this footing and provides the information in one place.

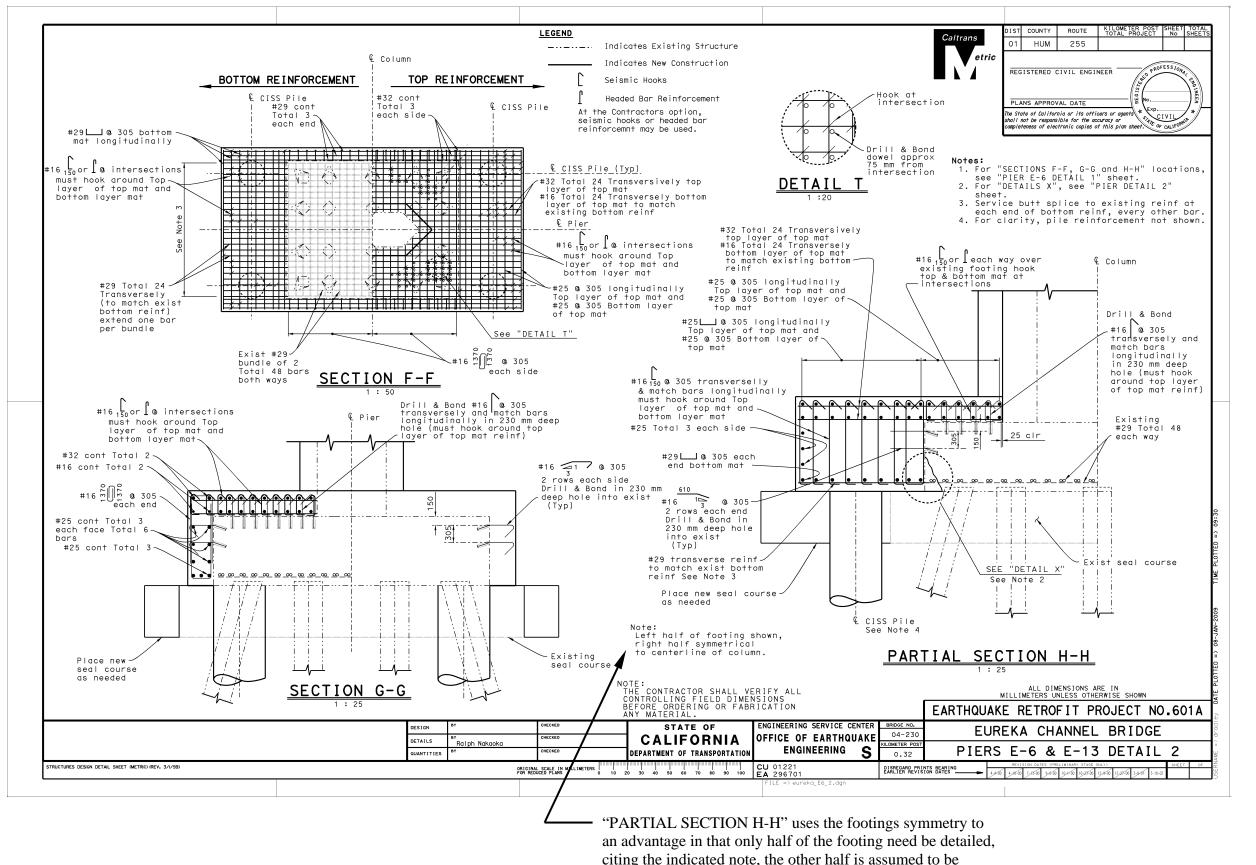
Note the "DOWEL LAYOUT" has a "LEGEND" that indicates the size and depth of the various dowels to be used, and with detailed location dimensions shown provides adequate information to calculate quantities. Read the 'Notes' 1 thru 6. Well-written notes provide additional information and highlight troublesome areas in ways that details may not. They may reduce the number of details while clarifying others.





This sheet shows a retrofitted footing/column combination. The column work is referenced but is detailed elsewhere. The column is shown with a 'cut" line that allows a reference dimension to be used. The chart "COULMN HEIGHT" contains the location specific values. This allows the similarity of the footing to override the dissimilarity of the column, thus this one sheet covers 2 bent locations. The "NOTES" describe the various sheets with supporting details.



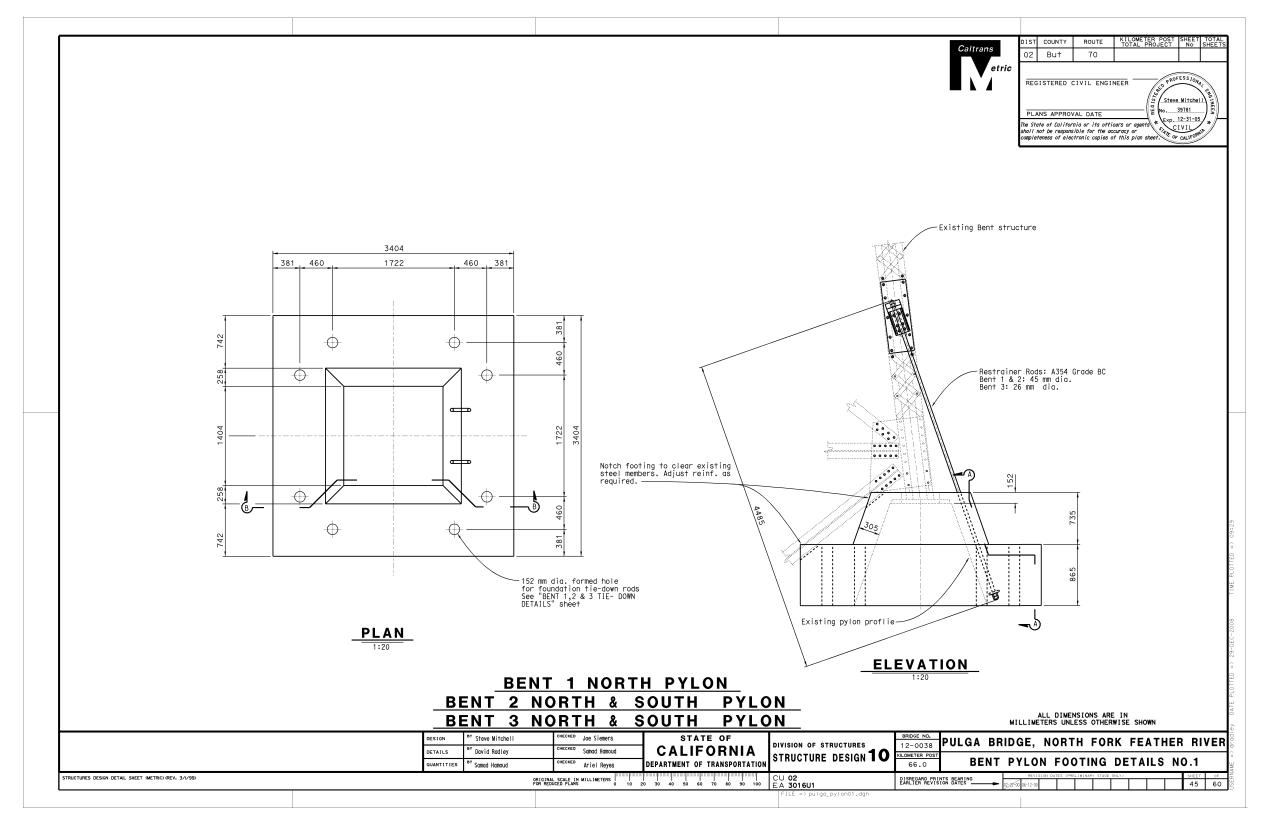


identical.

These details support the previous page shown as BDD 18-8.3. Note the "LEGEND" shows an option for hooks or headed bars.

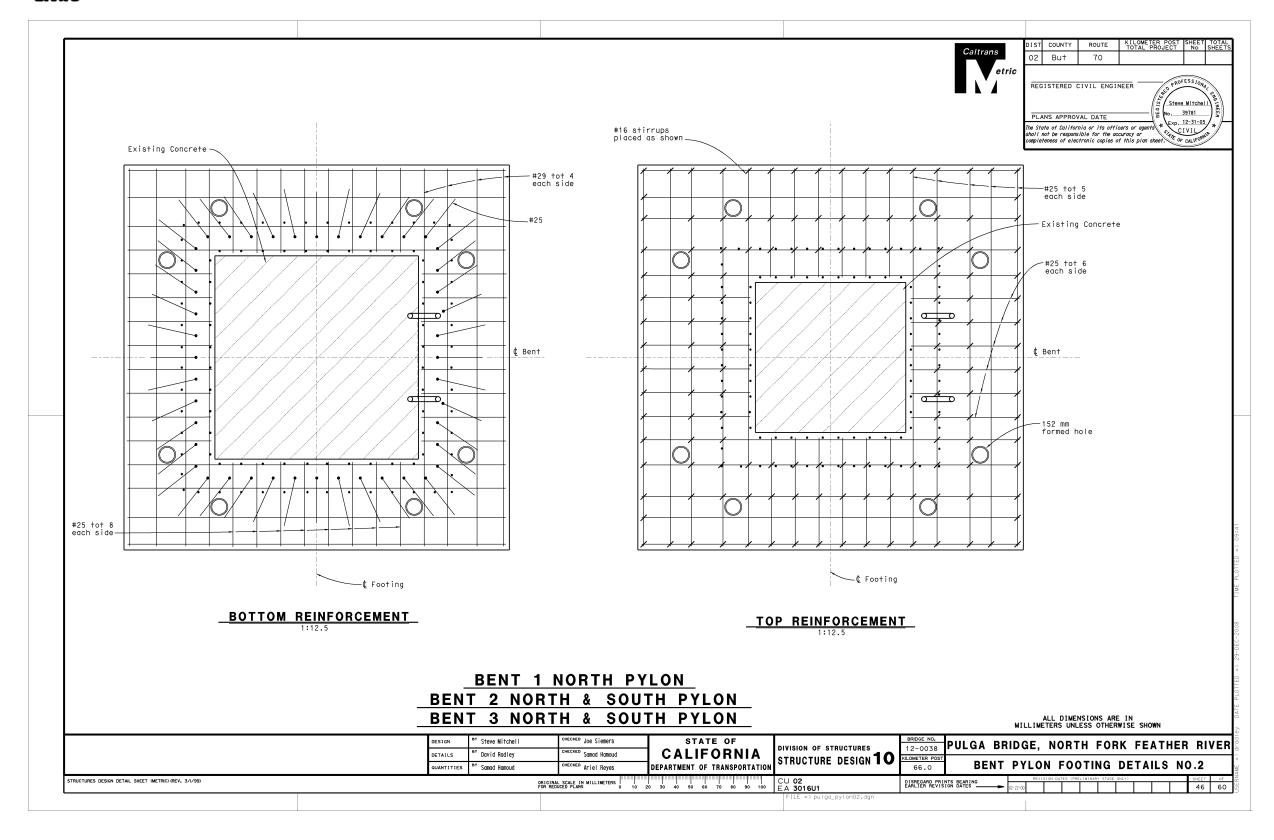
Note "SECTION F-F", uses a technique that allows the one detail to describe to 2 levels of reinforcement. This is used often on footing plans/sections.





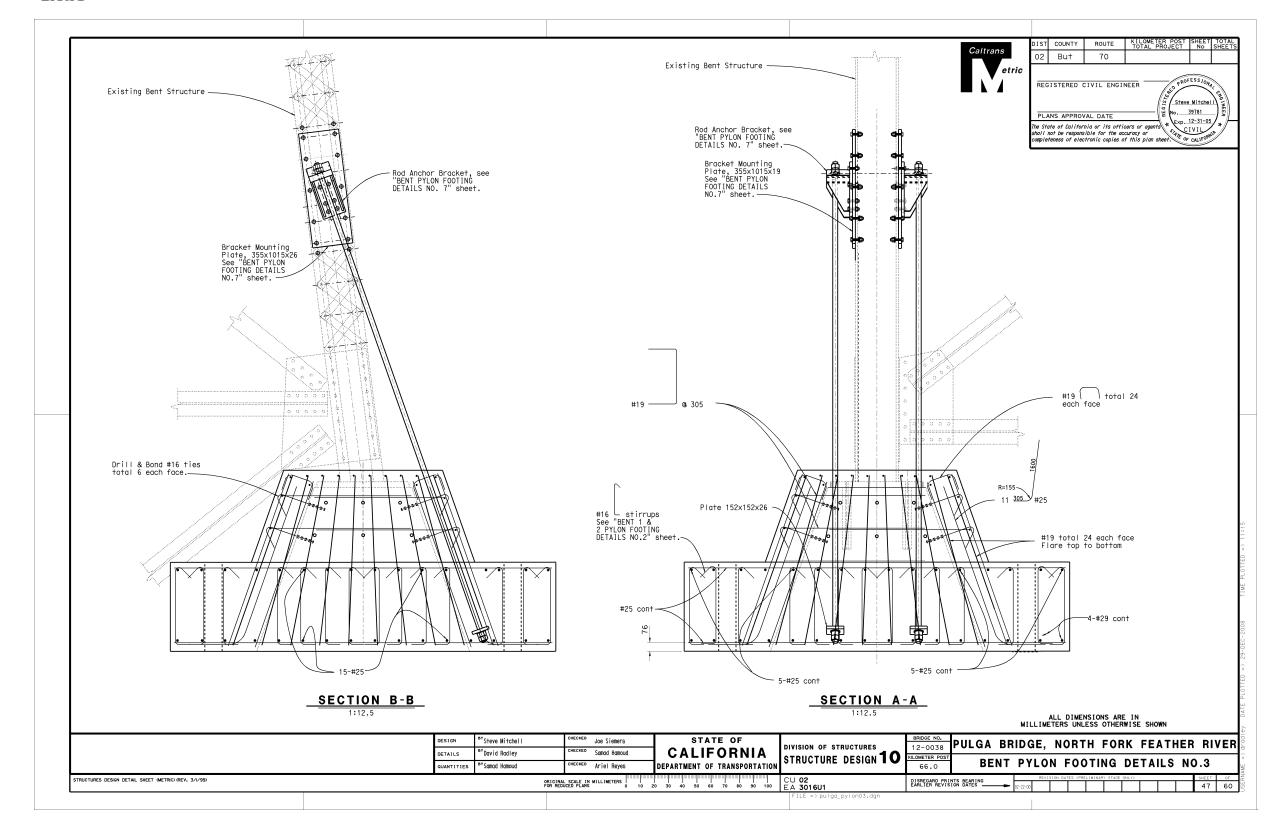
The first of five related examples, show a footing tie-down retrofit. The details for this design will involve reinforced concrete and structural steel. There are existing steel asbuilt base drawings that will need to be created. See "BDD SECTION 18 **GUIDELINES FOR SEISMIC** RETROFITS, 18.5.2 FOOTINGS." And "BDD SECTION 18 GUIDELINES FOR SEISMIC RETROFITS, 18.8.0 RETROFIT HAREWARE AND FABRICATION." SDT should determine early on the application of retrofit types on similar locations as this could affect the way the base details are produced. Where possible the use of rotating and/or mirroring of details should be considered.



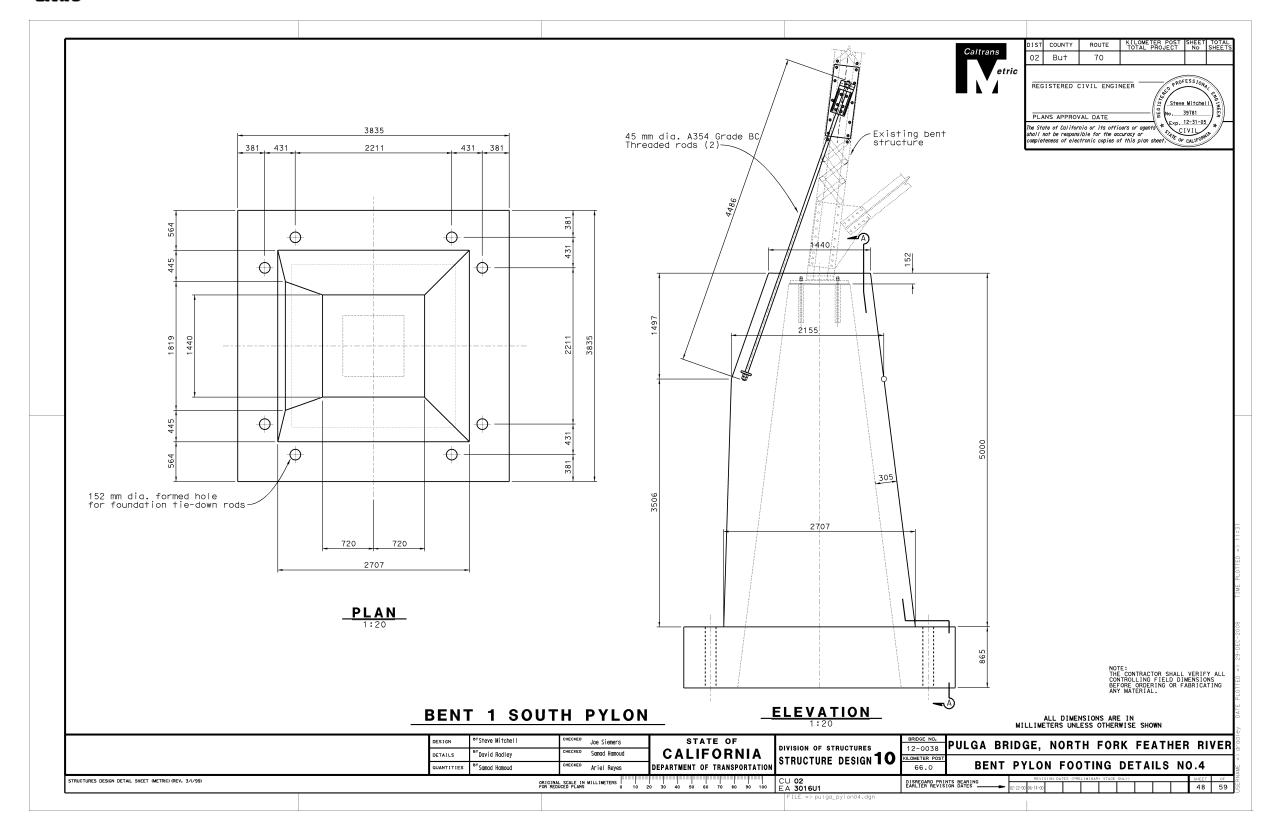


This example uses concrete to encase the existing footing and provide locations for foundation tie-down rods.

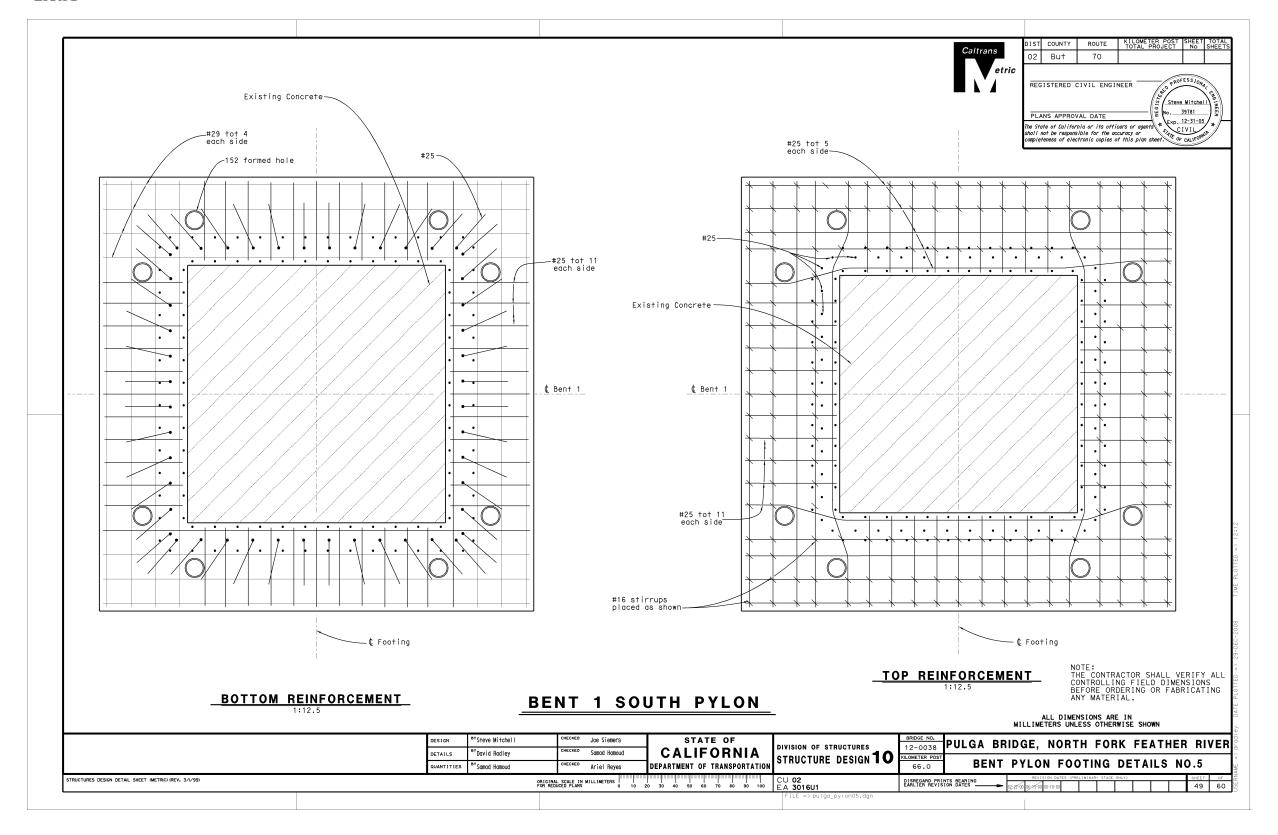




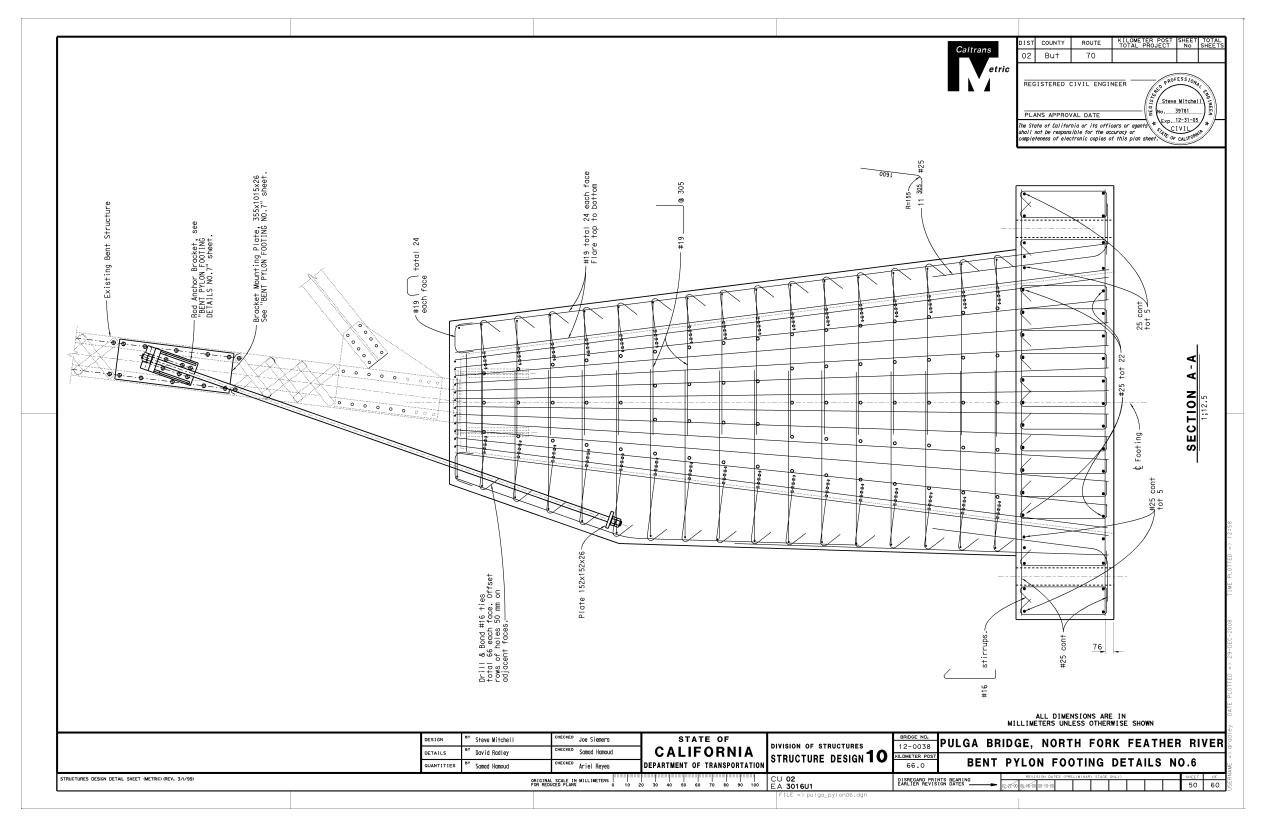






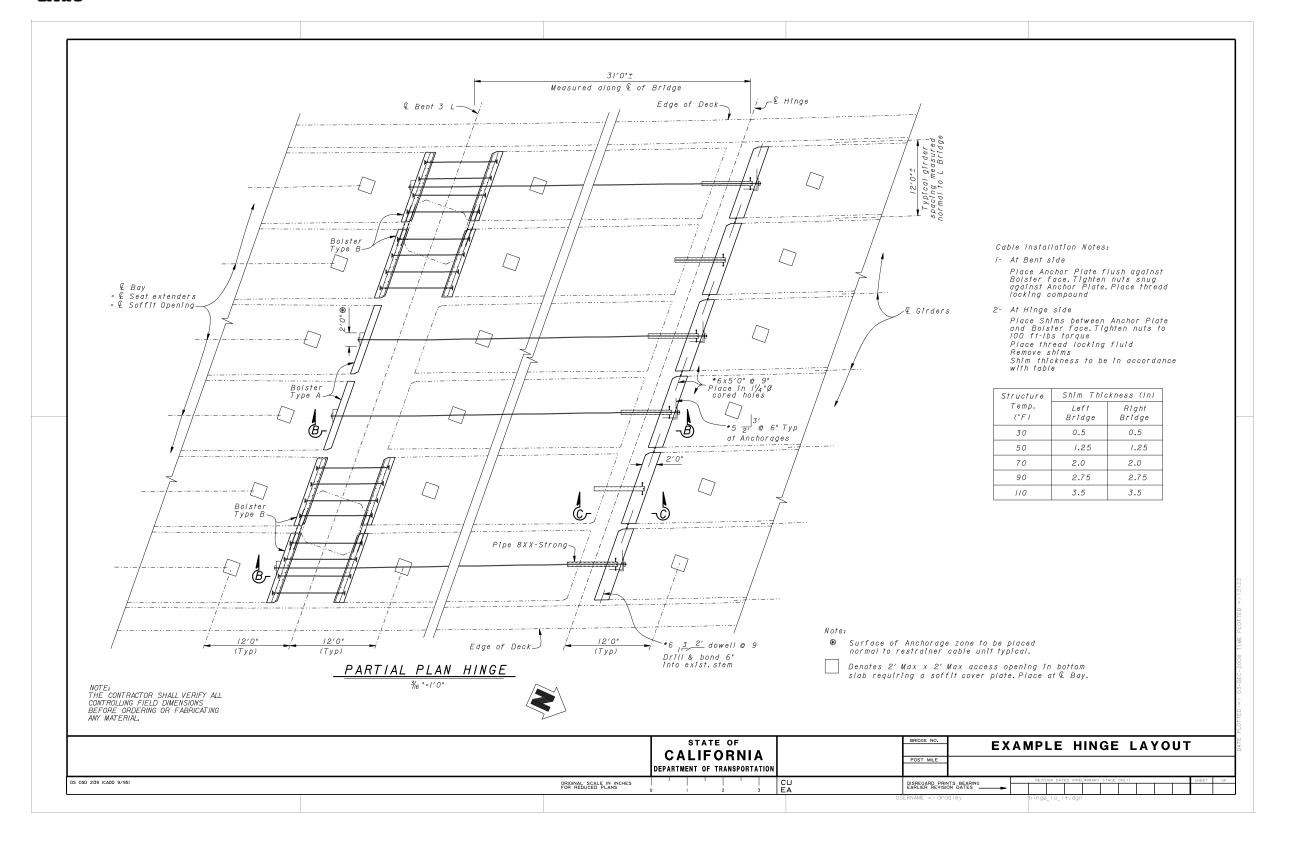




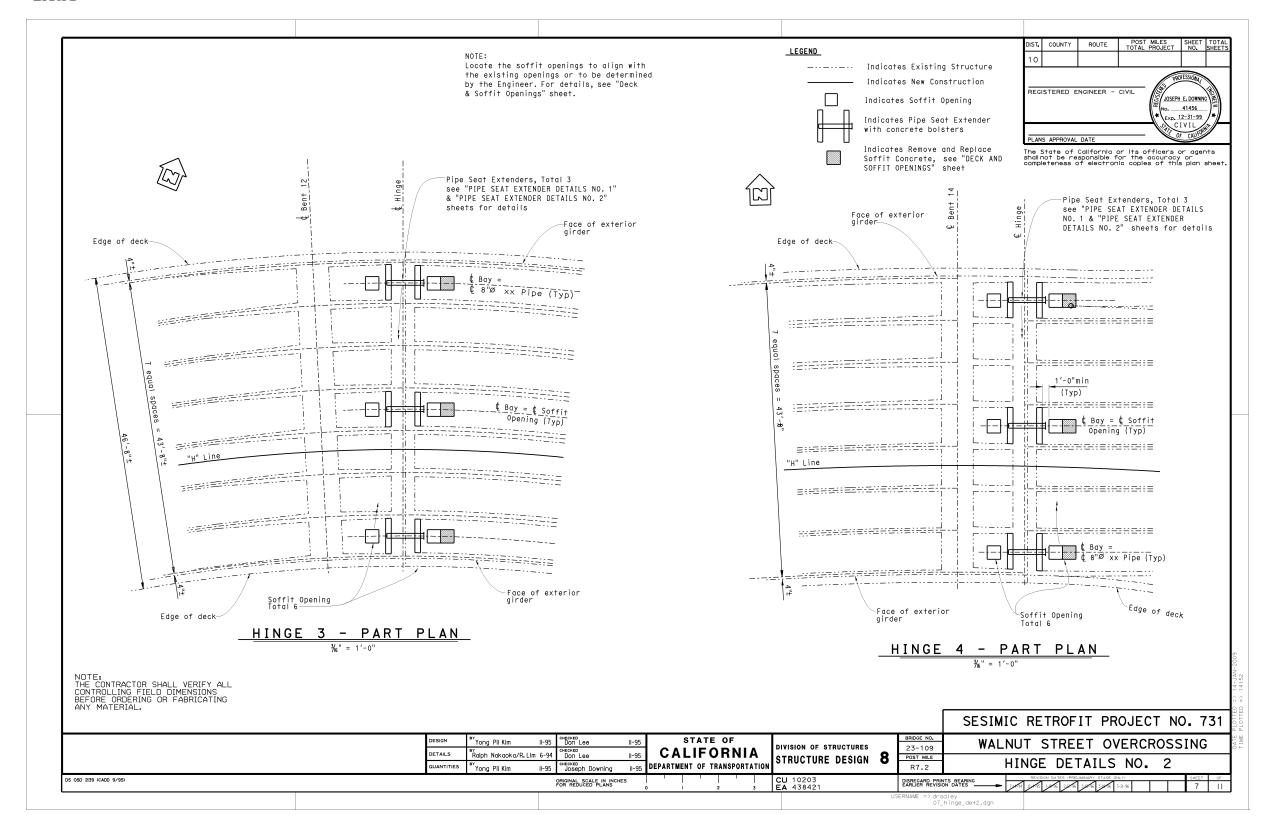


The rotation of details as shown here is not ideal. But this likely the only method that will yield the best end result. The bar shapes are clear and at a scale sufficient for quantities and constructability.

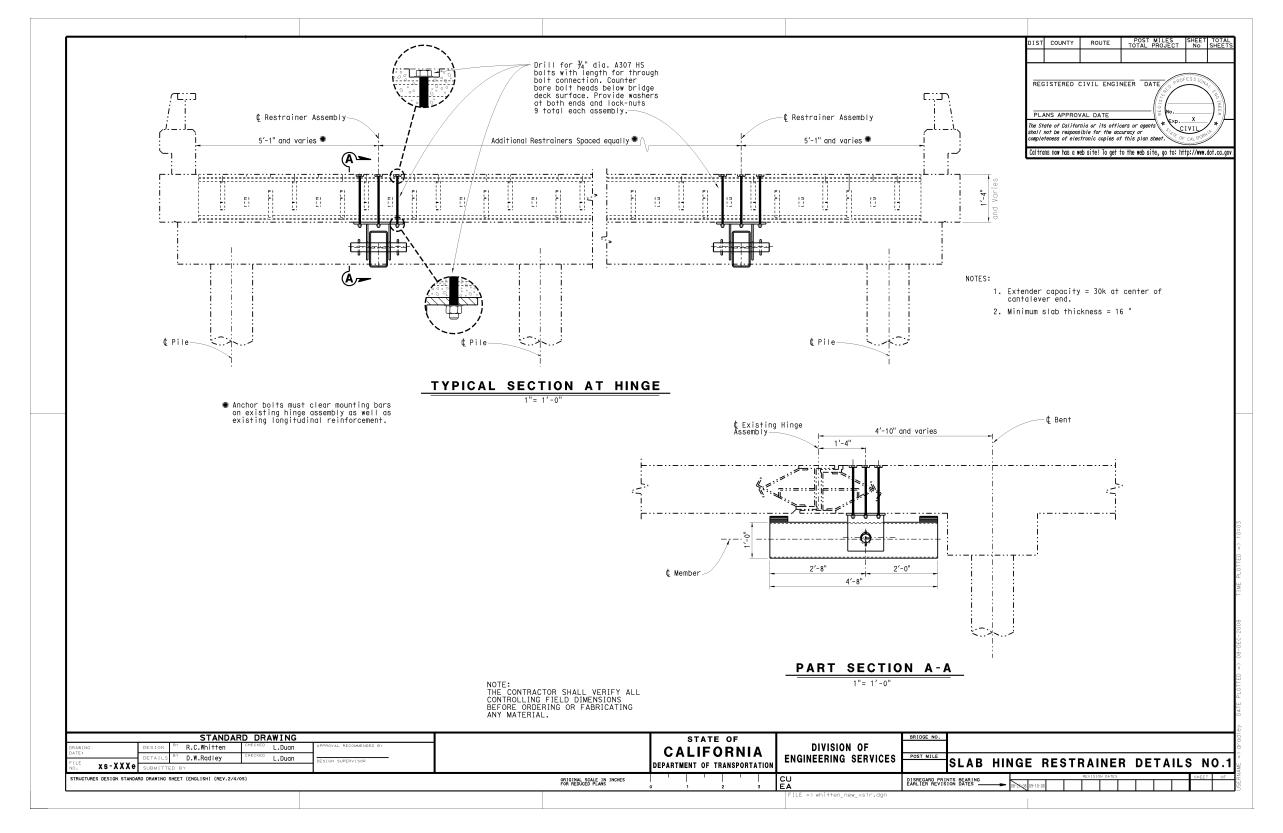






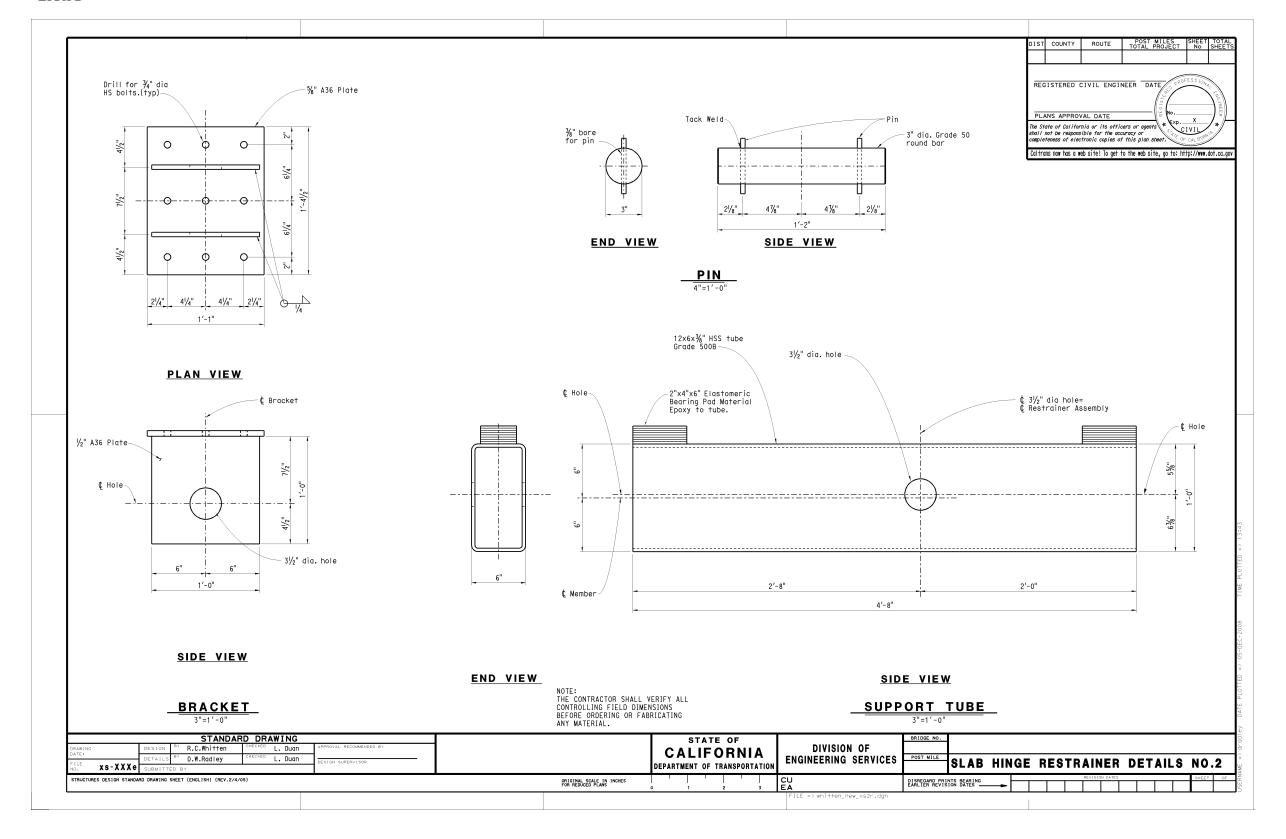




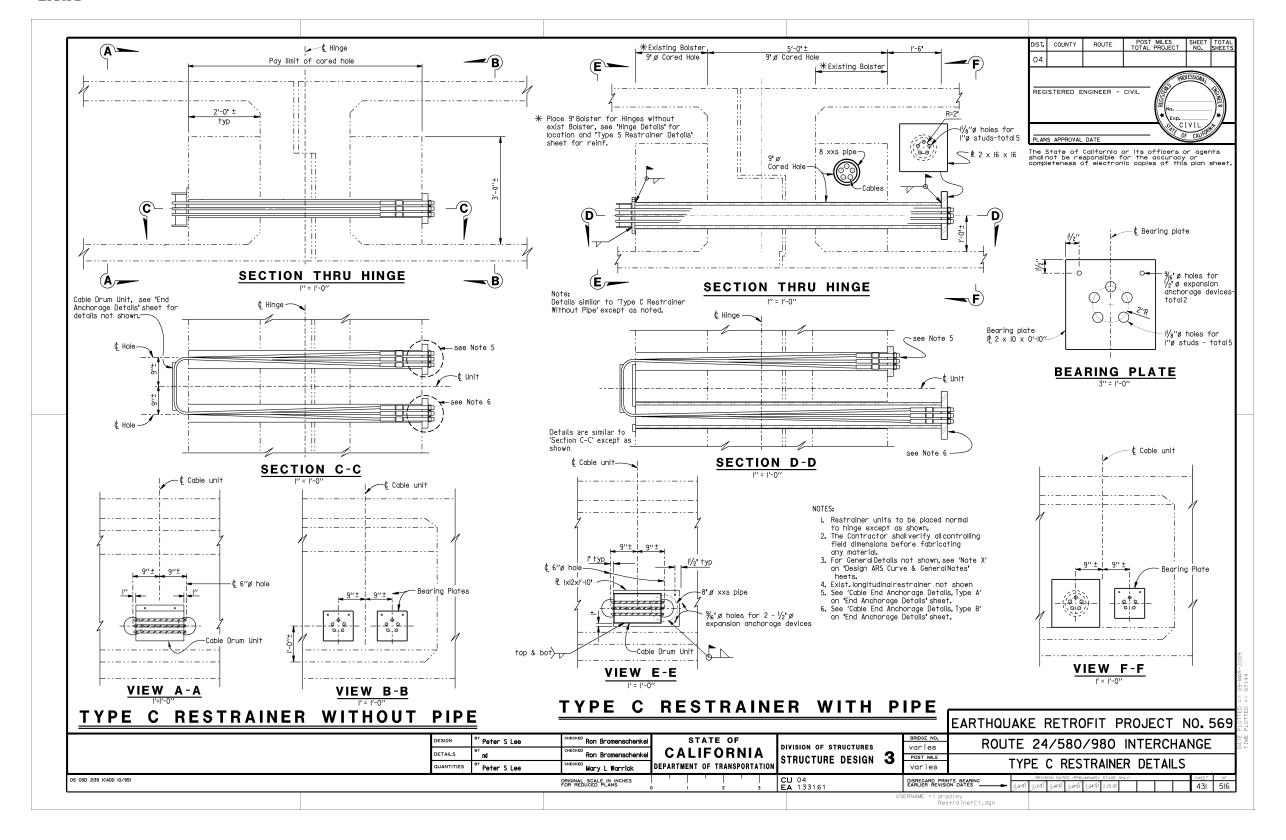


Note that the restrainer system shown here as fig 18-10.1 and the following page fig 18-10.2 are drawn in a Standard Plan border. At the time of publication of BDD 18 "SIESMIC RETRFITS AND STRENGTHENINGS" these pages had not been approved. They were included as examples in anticipation of xs status. Once approved, they will be relocated to the xs example group with any updates required.

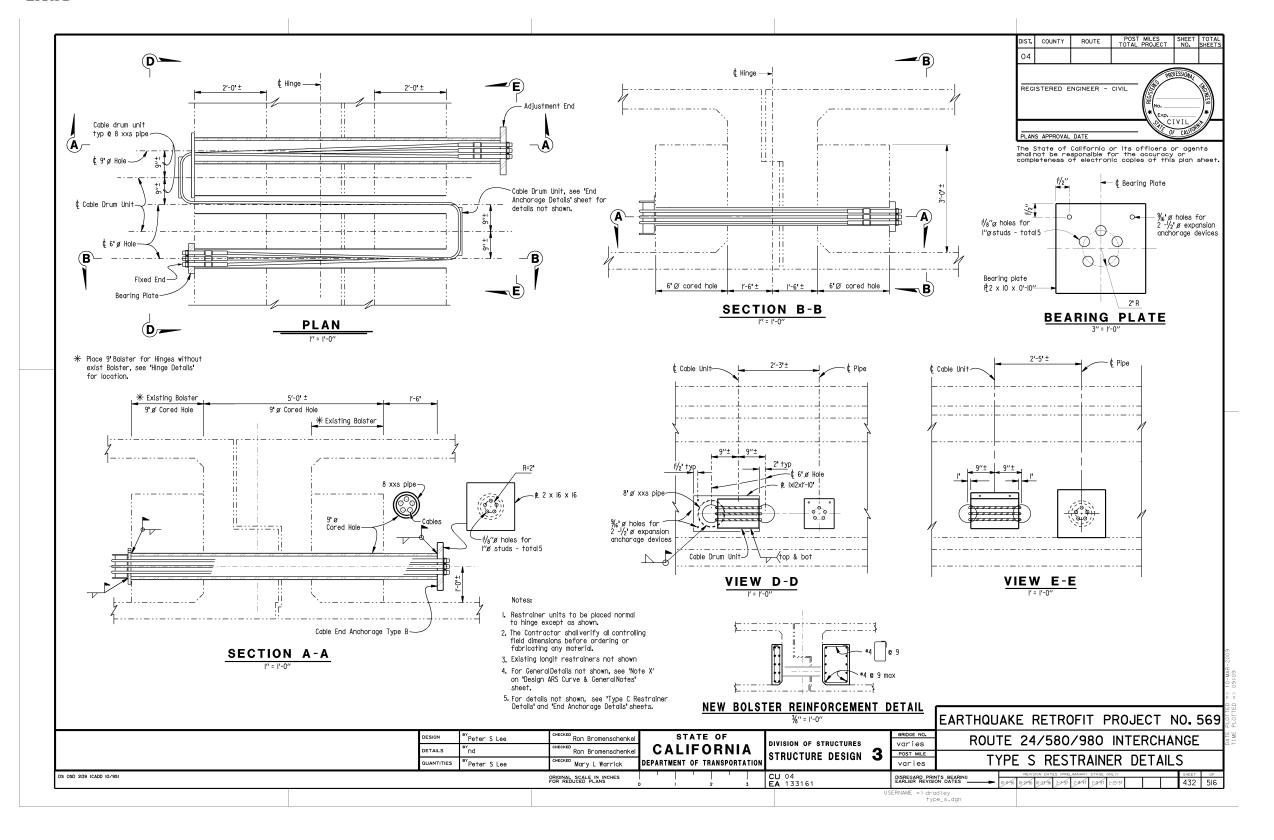




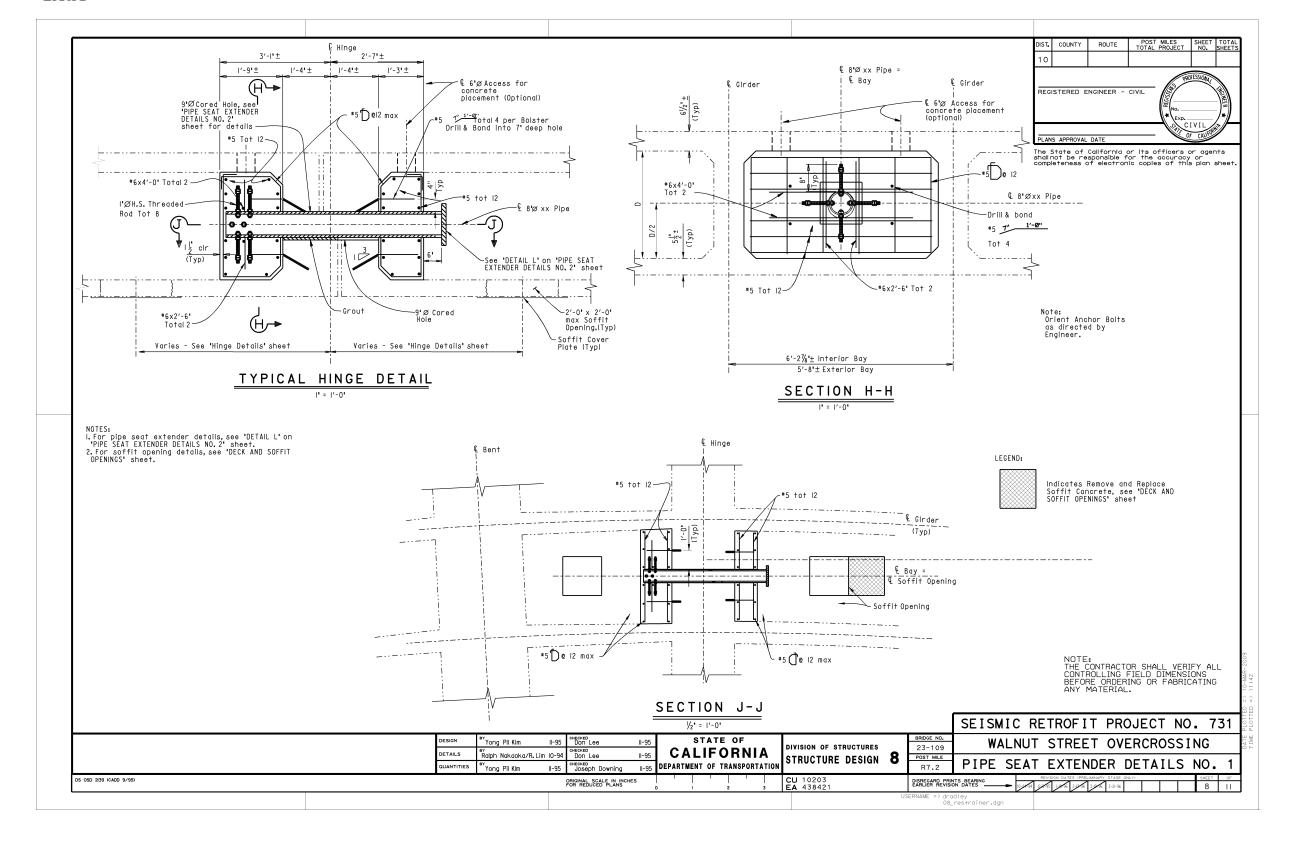




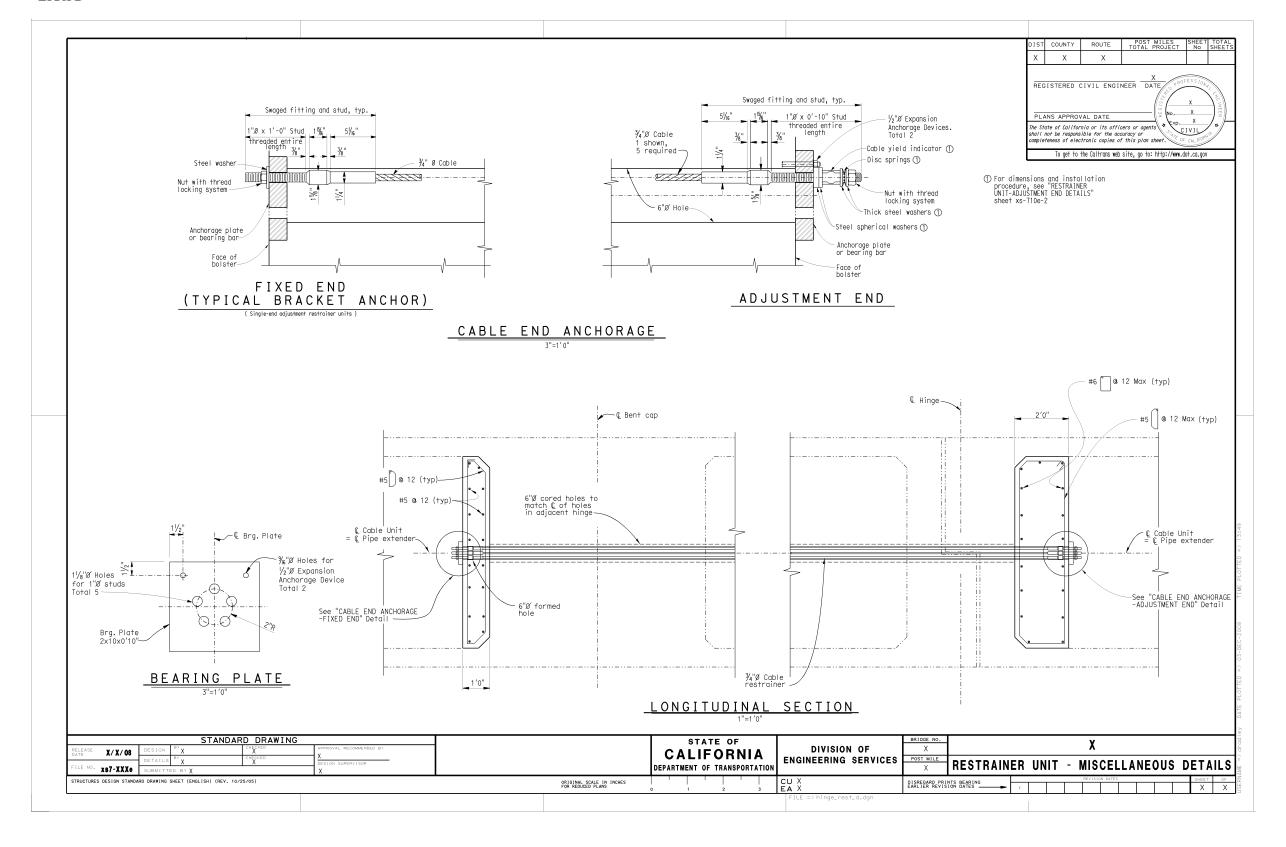




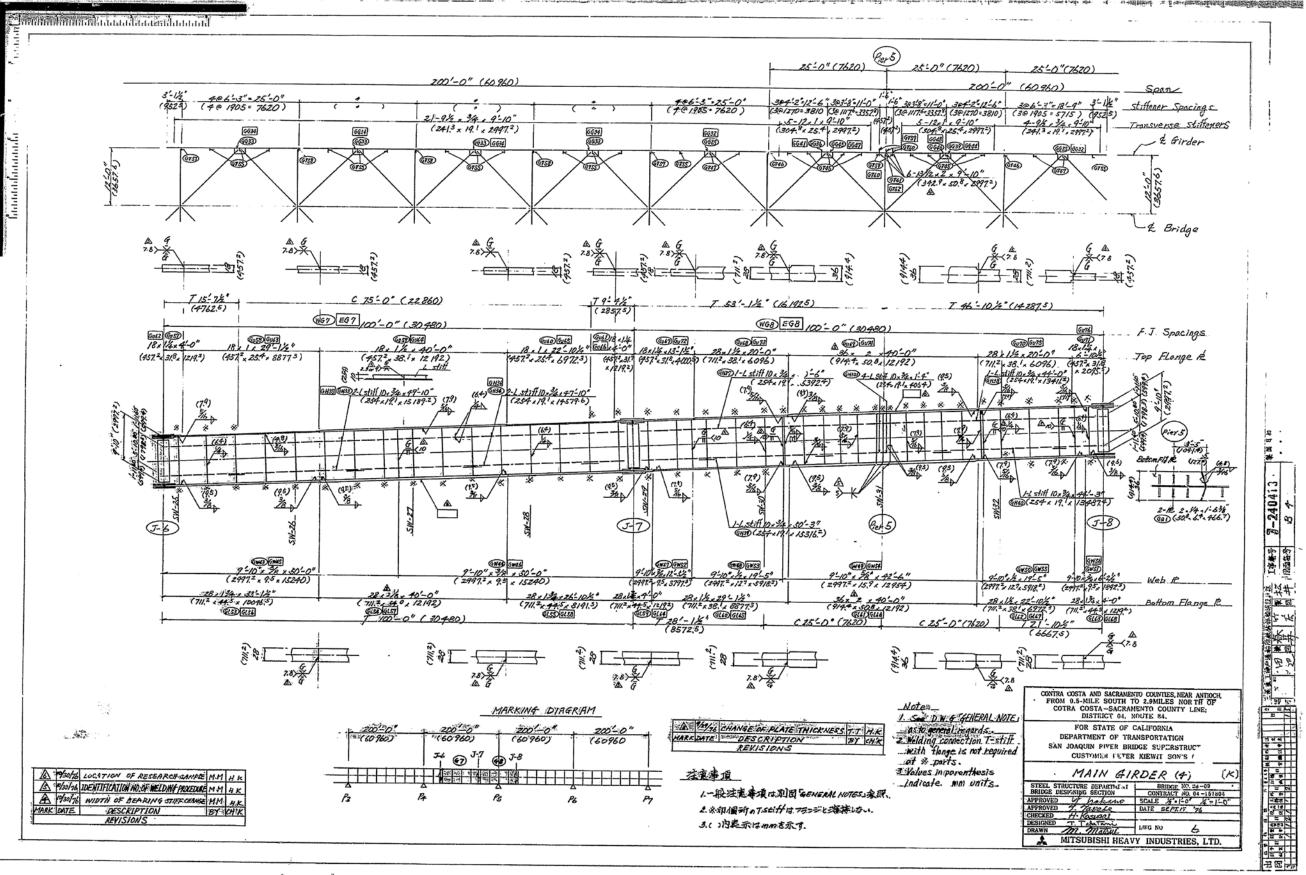










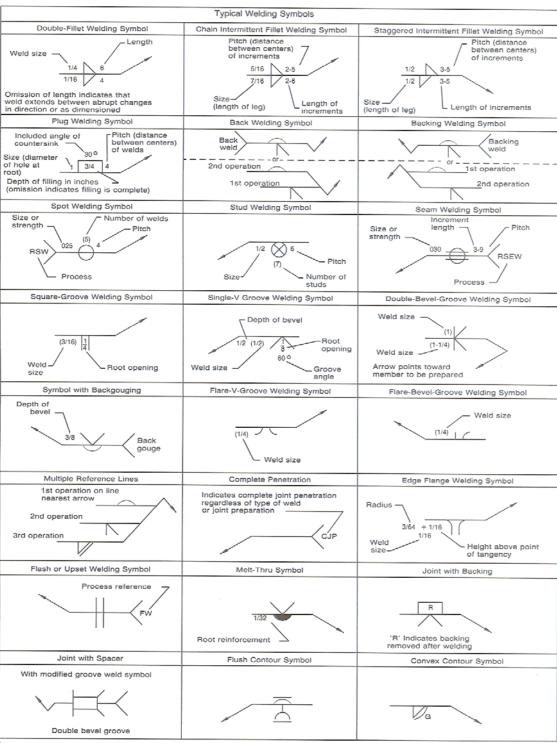


This is a shop plan sheet. You will find all dimensions and notes necessary to fabricate the girder shown. All welding symbols and supporting diagrams, plus inventory control data.

Note the readability of this page.
This is a print of a BIRIS .pdf made form very high quality shop drawing. Most shop plans are not this clean. When the SDT becomes involved with project needing data from a highly obscured shop plan, consult with your SDT 3 for help.



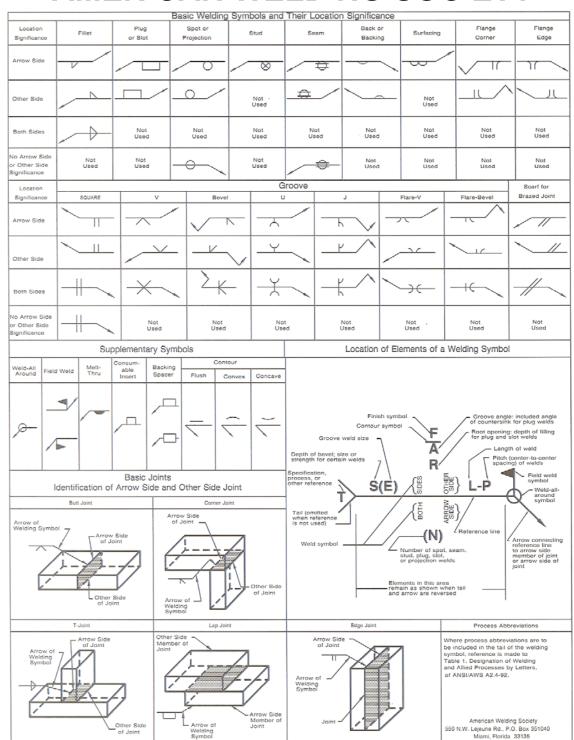
AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY



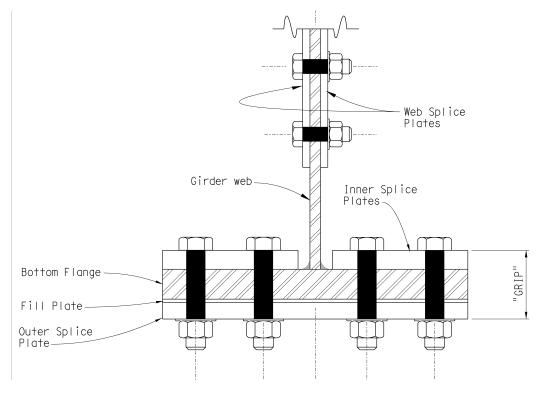
^{*} It should be understood that these charts are intended only as shop aids. The only complete and official presentation of the standard welding symbols is in A2.4.



AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY





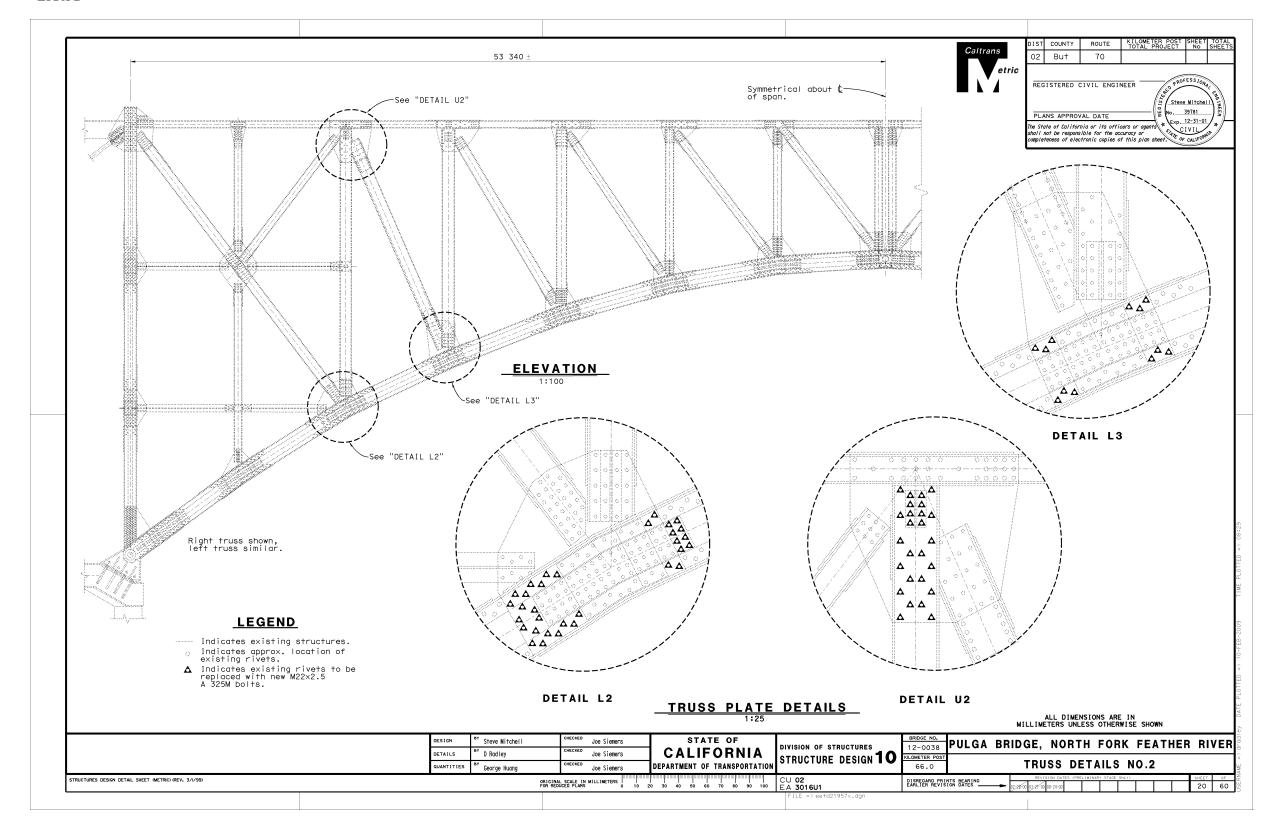


Example Figure 18-11.4

Note the illustration above. The dimension line on the right refers to the "total thickness of all connected material, exclusive of washers" (AISC "Manual of Steel Construction") as the "grip". The technique of using a solid black filled shape for the body of the bolts shown allows the grip to be easily described. The grip dimension is a quantity item that must be gathered for each bolt length. The engineer should provide information on diameter, washers etc. There are considerations for length: bolts 5" and less are available in ¼" increments and above 5", ½" increments. Also, thread length is another variable to be noted. The Structural Design Technician should have a basic understanding of the illustration of bolted connections as they apply to steel/retrofit detailing. If layout dimensions are needed, the AISC "Manual of Steel Construction" Section 8 pages 8 thru 25 will be of interest.

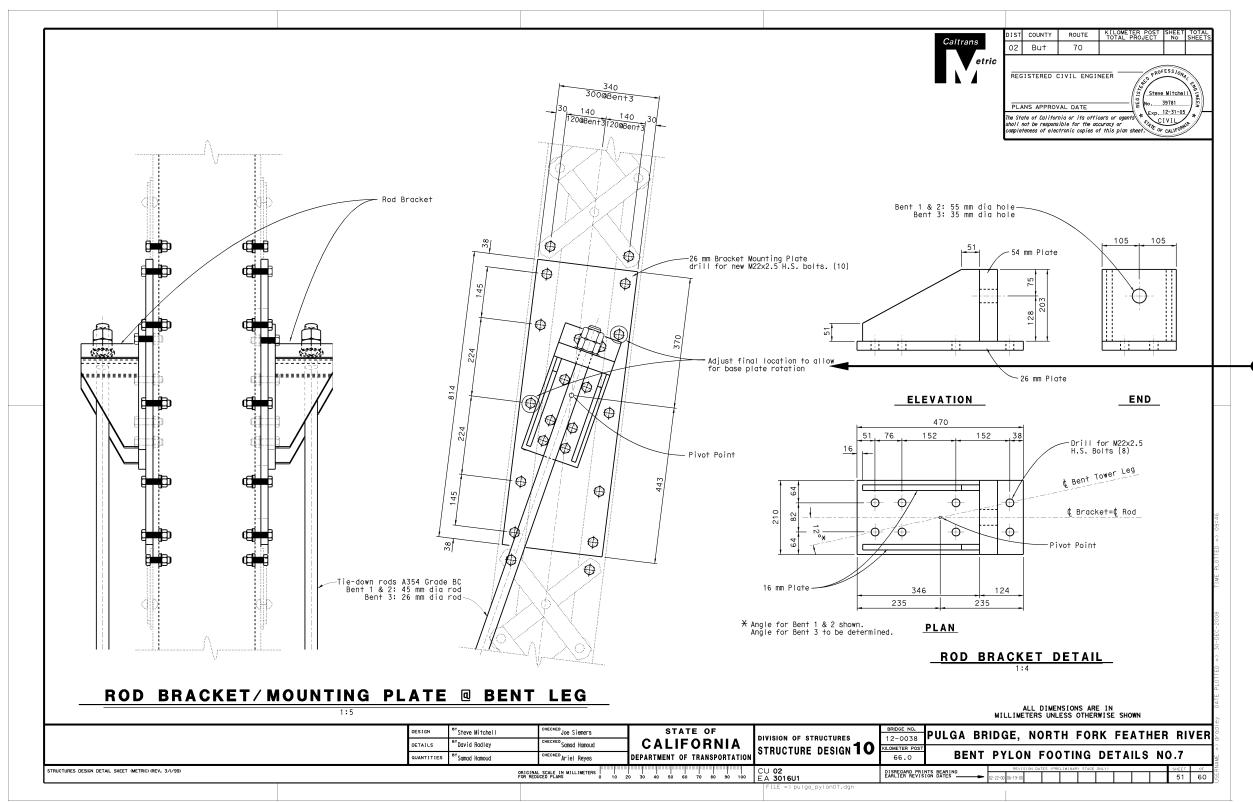
Microstation has fasteners detailed in the cell library "stcel". Remember, it may not be necessary to show repetitious patterns of fully detailed bolt heads or nuts if a hole or a drill-point symbol will suffice.





This sheet reflects a concept of replacing selected rivets with High Strength Bolts, a retrofit strategy that works for both Seismic and Strengthening applications. Note the 'LEGEND' indicates symbols for each size of new bolt required (only one in this instance). See BDD Sec.1 for guidelines on using 'dropout' line work. The time for development of this as-built base detail would seem considerable, but when you see the "Symmetrical About Centerline of Span" and the "Right Truss Shown Left Truss Similar" notes the time savings by rotating and/or mirroring the details become significant. Also, extracting the blow-ups of the connection details is quick and simple.





Note this example is the final detail sheet in 7-sheet sequence, see BDD 18-8.5 thru 18-8.10. The 'ROD BRACKET DETAIL' has all the dimensions required to produce a 'Shop Plan' that Caltrans will receive from the fabricator. The designer will compare our details with the shop plan for accuracy, and return them as "Approved" or reject them if he/she finds errors that must be corrected.

Installation of this bracket has fit up issues. Note the 2 bolt locations marked with the 'Adjust final location to allow for base plate rotation' note. The accuracy of the detail being only as good as the as-built/shop plan source dimensions, compared to the actual field dimensions, there appears to be an interference with the placement of the bracket base plate and using existing rivet locations. Since the brackets' final position (angle) is controlled by the rod angle, the final locations of these bolts may need adjusting in the field. The SDT should be able note these problem areas and suggest alternatives



